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The ROTARIAN

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Let's Talk Better Times

By James A. Farrell

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Oh, Doctor, Doctor!

By Rome C. Stephenson

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The City That Found Itself

By Elmer H. Dressman

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THE UNION STATION AT CHICAGO.

Photo: Paul Werners

BUSINESS, too, has its Temples. Some of the basic principles behind such monuments as this, are tersely expressed on the opposite page by the head of an industrial organization typical of the modern age in which we live. "The middle ground must be found in legitimate coöperation combined with legitimate competition. . . Changing conditions and accelerated methods are forcing the transition to modernized plants and improved commercial practices. . . 'The spirit of live and let live' is a necessary doctrine of modern business, and no satisfactory substitute has been found for the Golden Rule."

"Let's Talk Better Times"

By James A. Farrell

President, United States Steel Corporation

DURING the past year we have faced a general business depression. This was but a logical outcome following the activity of 1929. Production in nearly all industries has declined materially, but I am one of those who like to think that business has been making for better times—this in view of the wider demand for manufactured articles of higher quality.

The millions spent and being expended in modernizing plants to reduce costs will be justified by the inevitable return of a period when demand will again overtake supply.

While competition in industry may be termed euphemistically the "life of trade," it must be healthy competition, because carried to the excess which leads to destruction of competitors, it is harmful to business and destructive of prosperity. The middle ground must be found in legitimate coöperation combined with legitimate competition.

Business can never exist without a fair profit. When profits disappear, business likewise disappears. The satisfaction of labor working for adequate wages, of the consuming public for an adequate supply of goods at reasonable prices, of the investor for a fair return on his money, of the government for an unimpaired source of tax returns, are all dependent upon profitable operation of business.

Business management is in duty bound to apply scientific thinking and planning in effecting better methods for the stabilizing of business prosperity.

By coöperative effort we have effected economies through standardization, simplification, and the elimination of waste. Inefficient plants and unfair selling methods are still a part of many industries, but unfair and high-pressure sales efforts will never offset the failings brought about by plants that are inefficient. Changing conditions and accelerated methods are forcing the transition to modernized plants and improved commercial practices.

Eventually business concerns will see the need of determining accurate costs and of establishing their sales-prices on a basis of total cost plus a reasonable

Modern business realizes that its security rests upon furthering the ideals of fair competition and the highest kind of service to the public.

profit. This is the only procedure by which business can permanently endure, and it is the first essential of sound, intelligent management.

Public opinion cannot be artificially manufactured. Advertising and publicity alone, no matter how skillfully handled, will not achieve anything of lasting value unless founded upon sound economic principles. Public confidence can be maintained only if actual achievement accompany announcements and claims.

ALL industry throughout the world has been passing through a transition that has affected prices and this is due largely to the fall in values of basic commodities and to the underlying world causes for such decline. I am confident that in the end, stabilization and recovery will develop from intelligent management. The "Spirit of Live and Let Live" is a necessary doctrine of modern business, and no satisfactory substitute has been found for the Golden Rule.

The benefits to be derived through proper coöperative efforts should be apparent to every manufacturer whose efforts are meeting with success. It should demonstrate that individual success and prosperity are based primarily upon the prosperity of industry itself. No individual can possibly achieve permanent success if exclusive reliance is to be placed upon individual effort. The forces marshalled against him are altogether too great. This is a time in which the constructive, coöperative effort of everyone from clerk to executive is essential.

I believe that, as the years go by, appreciation of the finer relationships of business will increase, confidence in each other will be broadened, fairness to all will become second nature, and as a result industry will improve its own condition by better serving the public welfare.

And—let's quit harping upon depression. Let's talk better times.



Photo: Charles H. Longley

People at one time called Cincinnati "corrupt and contented." The city now has a reputation for being "clean and efficient." Typical of the new spirit is the forty-eight story Carew Tower that overlooks the Ohio River valley, where once flourished the prehistoric Mound Builders.

The City That Found Itself

By Elmer H. Dressman

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, Lincoln Steffens in his book, "The Struggle for Self-Government," called Cincinnati, Ohio, the worst-governed city in the United States.

Last year, Dr. Jerome Kerwin, of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago, upon completion of an analysis of the administration of various cities of the United States, said Cincinnati and Berkeley, California, shared honors as the two best-governed cities. Out of a possible 100, said Dr. Kerwin, Cincinnati and Berkeley scored 95.

Today Cincinnati probably deserves an even higher rating, since the progress she has been making since 1925 has continued steadily.

This in a city that up to that time and for several decades previous had been known as "corrupt and contented" so far as her municipal government was

Cincinnati's aroused citizenry voted "Bossism" out of power. The story of how it was done will interest civic-minded Rotarians.

concerned. Such was the "Queen of the West," sung by Longfellow, a city which had let its crown become tarnished and which saw younger rivals spurt ahead while it lagged behind locked in the tentacles of the political octopus of bossism.

Cincinnati's half million people no longer regard their city-manager government as an experiment in reform. True, it was a noble experiment at the outset, but it has passed that stage and is universally acclaimed today as a notable success, a thing of permanence. The stamp of approval placed upon the first city-manager administration of 1926-27 in the elections of 1927 and 1929 has just been reaffirmed

in a decisive manner. The county of Hamilton, in which Cincinnati is located, in November put into office a nonpartisan administration, throwing out of the courthouse the same political machine which was dislodged from the city hall five years ago.

"Vote for Good Government! The City Has It! The County Needs It!" was the slogan of the Citizen's Committee in the recent campaign. And a resounding "Aye" was voiced by the people, who elected all seven of the Citizens' county candi-

dates, a coalition ticket of independent Republicans and Democrats, by majorities of 4,000 to 25,000, in a total vote of 204,000. For the first time in forty years the machine lost control of the county, a natural sequel to the nonpartisan success in the city.

There no longer is doubt that the City Charter Committee administration in the city will be retained

in office next year, as it was in 1927 and 1929.

IN 1923 Cincinnati found itself in the meshes of political bossism. This nefarious influence, so stifling to civic spirit and business progress, had endured for four decades, save for a brief two years, 1912 and 1913. Streets had fallen into total disrepair. Policemen and firemen were underpaid. Their departments were undermanned. Parks and playgrounds were neglected. Social-service work almost was abandoned. The morale of the city employees was at a low ebb.

The Republican organization had been back in control since 1914. Its boss was Rud K. Hynicka, burlesque circuit president, whose offices were in New York, but who pulled the political strings from a distance and maintained a voting residence in Cincinnati. Upon him the mantle of his late chief, Boss George B. Cox, had fallen.

The history of the "Cox gang" and its successors over a period of forty years was a story of inefficiency and spoils, into which occasionally a chapter of graft and corruption was written. The re-

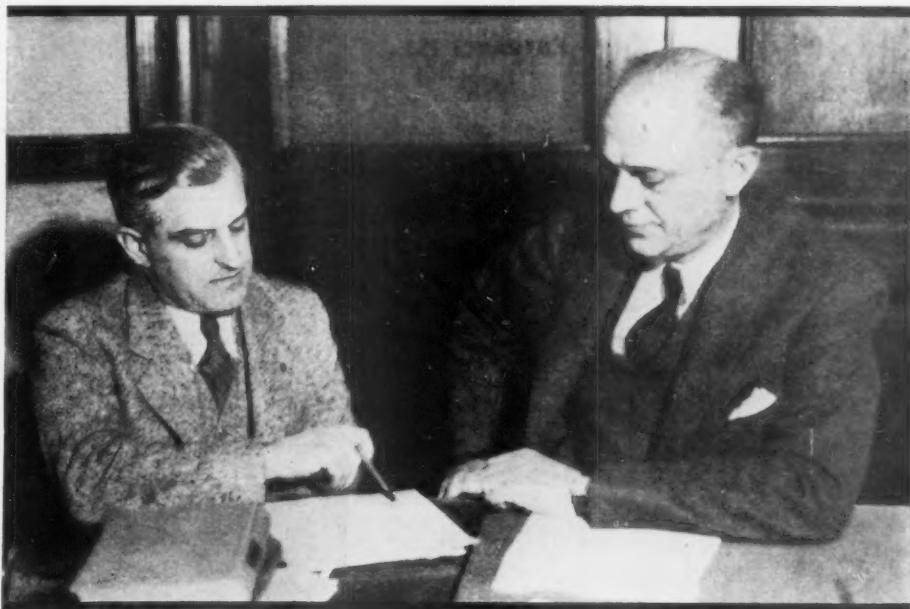


Photo: J. R. Schmidt, Cincinnati

Unemployment is a vital problem in running a city says Fred. K. Hochler (left), welfare director, and City Manager C. A. Dykstra.

A challenging speech by Murray Seasongood (right) startled Cincinnati citizens into action. Later he became mayor. He is shown giving the oath to his successor, Russell Wilson.

Photo: J. R. Schmidt, Cincinnati

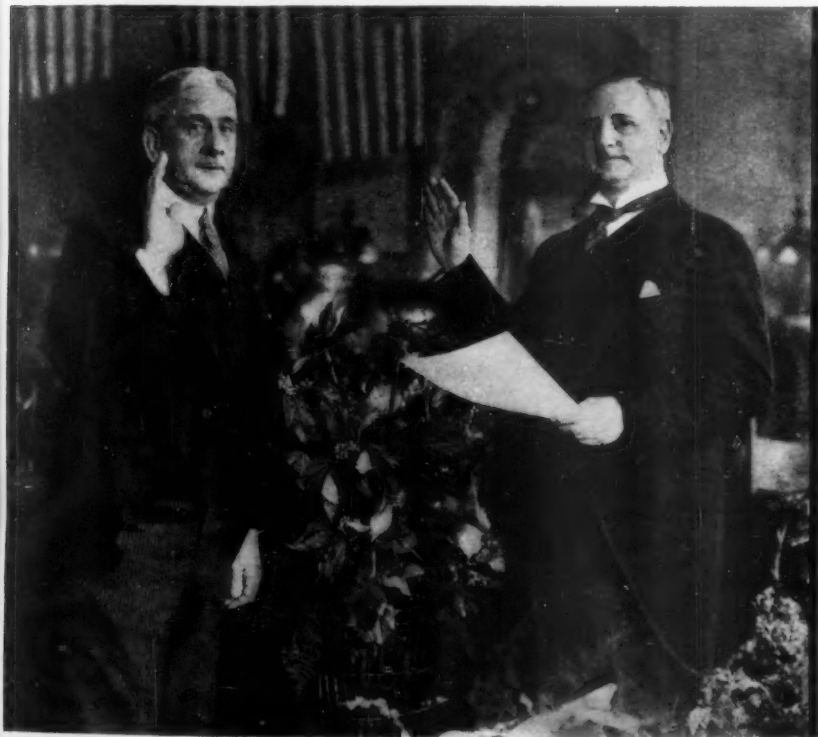




Photo: J. R. Schmidt, Cincinnati

Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, the first city manager, modernized the City Hall.

form administration of Henry T. Hunt, the Democratic mayor in 1912-13, had gone the way of all flesh, and the gang was back in both city hall and courthouse. The machine lived upon the patronage system. So many jobs were so many votes. The machine controlled 5000 jobs in the city, 1800 in the county. There were 680 voting-precincts in the city and county. That meant ten jobholders to a precinct, sufficient to swing any election. The handpicked nominees of the Republican organization always won. The Democratic party, weak and without patronage, was a negligible factor.

CINCINNATI'S newspapers were not silent onlookers. Two, adhering to the policy that national party strength was based upon local party loyalty, supported the machine. A third, once of the opposition, had become independent and only occasionally lifted its voice against conditions that grew steadily worse. A fourth daily newspaper, however, for forty years had hammered away at the machine administration. The ultimate success of the reform movement is doubtless in large part due to its persistent journalistic crusading against city bossism.

* * *

Post-war costs of city government ran the political machine into a ditch. The Smith one per cent law limited the city's revenues. Funds were lacking to make improvements and to increase salaries. Peculiarly inconsistent, the voters refused to approve extra tax levies and bond issues proposed by the same officials whom they had elected to office.

The people had lost faith in their city government. Finally, the machine prepared an extra heavy dose—bond issues of \$3,000,000 and a one-half mill extra tax levy.

Captain Victor Heintz, a Republican congressman who had resigned his seat to go to war and who had come back a hero, burned with militant zeal to rescue his city from the slough of despond. With a little group of kindred spirits he organized the Cincinnati Association, a club of young men who hoped for better things in government.

These men decided the bond issues must be defeated, since the money would only go to support

boss rule. One night in October, 1923, there was present at the Cincinnati Association meeting, Murray Seasongood, a Republican lawyer, who long since had resigned from the organization's executive committee because he did not desire to be used as "window dressing" for the gang.

Seasongood was asked



Photo: Bachrach

"Then Henry Bentley (above) . . . and others organized the Birdless Ballot League which sought a non-partisan city vote."

Capt. Victor Heintz, former congressman and war hero, enlisted a band of earnest young men to battle boss rule in Cincinnati.



Photo: Moffett

to address the group on the city's problems. He spoke long and fervently.

He cited specific instances and he named names. "Where has our money gone?" he cried.

The speech shocked a somnolent city. "You have ruined yourself," friends told Seasongood. But the Cincinnati Association campaigned against the bond issues. They were defeated. The administration was in a serious hole. [Continued on page 51]

Oh, Doctor, Doctor!

By Rome C. Stephenson

President, American Bankers Association

WHEN a business reaction overtakes a nation it will usually be found that something very definite has gone out of adjustment in that economic mechanism which we call the public's purchasing power. Purchasing power is the monetary means by which multitudes of people, with all their multifarious possessions and abilities, inter-exchange the goods which they have or the services which they are able to render for the goods and services of others.

In a simple tribal economy of direct barter the peaceful interchanges were about self-balancing since a man's ability to demand was commensurate to his ability to supply—that is, a man could get from others only the equivalent of what he was able to produce. Therefore supply and demand were merely opposite sides of the same thing. The results of a man's labor were supply as he created it and demand as he exchanged it.

Therefore we would not find overproduction. Wealth was created by labor, and men labored to produce only what was required to satisfy their wants, so supply stopped when it equalled desire or demand and thereby satisfied them.

With the coming of credit economy, however, men are enabled to buy a greater volume of other goods than they are able to pay for out of the proceeds of current labor, on the promise that they will go on laboring until they have worked off the debt. Also they are able by means of credit to purchase volumes of labor besides their own and thereby to produce volumes of goods in advance which they expect others to take off their hands in the future as their labor enables them to earn enough to do so.

Thus supply and demand at a given moment are not the same under a credit economy. A man with credit may be able to demand more goods from others than he has at the time to give in exchange, or to produce a greater supply than there is immediate demand for from others. Thus supply and demand may be thrown out of equilibrium. We have as a result various conditions of oversupply or overpro-

duction, or under-demand, or under-consumption. Rising or falling prices make the market adjustment in money interchange values. Falling prices will slow down production where there is an over-supply by reducing the motive to produce, and rising prices will stimulate production where there is an under-supply by exercising the opposite influence.

THESE processes usually overrun themselves, and at recurrent times we have a condition of under-supply which stimulates business, the extension of credit, and finally the production of goods in various lines. If this overproduction is characteristic of enough lines of goods, and runs to sufficient volumes, it appears to be a condition of general overproduction for the time being, although of course there is always in time sufficient potential human demand created and expressed to absorb what is produced, except that which is perishable or destroyed during the period of maladjustment.

This maladjustment, under modern conditions, is ordinarily caused by an unbalanced condition of public purchasing power brought about by means of credit in some way or other.

Purchasing power in our modern economic system may be divided into the three major elements of the volume of money, which includes cash and bank credit, the velocity of money, and the psychological attitude of the people. Changes in any of these factors will influence effective purchasing power.

The volume of money may be expanded and inflated by the physical increase in gold and currency and the arithmetical increase in bank credit. Classically, gold controls this volume of money. If the gold reserves are about sufficient to support a given credit structure, any marked reduction in gold will cause contraction of credit, and an increase would

stimulate an expansion of bank credit as deposits are put into circulation by means of checks.

During the era leading up to the present depression in the United States the gold supply was more than ample to support the existing credit structure, and changes in it therefore exerted no apparent influence on the volume of money. The plentitude of gold merely made expansion of bank credit possible. But since there was no great over-trading in the mercantile world, which uses bank credit chiefly, nor rising commodity prices, there was no great expansion of commercial banking credit. Therefore the tremendous expansion in the nation's purchasing power that took place was mainly caused by what occurred outside the commercial bank credit and deposit structure as applied to commerce and industry.

FIRST there were brokers' loans, extended largely, especially in their inflationary aspect, by what has been called "the great invisible banking system," that is, from sources other than banks. Brokers' loans in the United States in the month of September, 1929, amounted to \$8,500,000,000, and in October, 1930, to less than \$2,500,000,000.

Here was a tremendous inflation and deflation of purchasing power. True, it was a special type of purchasing power, namely, for speculation in securities in the New York market and therefore it was supposedly limited in its effect to that field, since it did not represent purchasing power in the hands of the general public and its contraction merely represented the wiping out of paper profits credited to the speculating public.

However, it seems a mistake to assume that expansion of credit in a special speculative field does not create expansion of general purchasing power. As a matter of fact the late huge structure of paper profits expressed in terms of speculative credit served to release and inject purchasing power in virtually every channel of trade and industrial endeavor. Many speculators realized some of their profits on the way up, taking them out in cash and using them to buy automobiles, more expensive homes than their normal incomes would warrant, and in many other forms of

indulgence. Thus directly was general purchasing power increased.

Also indirectly was purchasing power increased, especially in the speculative sections of the country, through a violent increase in the velocity of money which the hectic spending of the speculative period caused. Crudely put, if one dollar goes past a given point in trade two times, it exerts about the same amount of economic energy as if two dollars go past once; therefore, if the velocity of money is doubled, it is in effect the same as if the volume were doubled. It has been shown that in the midst of the speculative period preceding the present reaction the velocity of money in certain sections of the country where there were the greatest numbers of stock-tickers did actually double, as reflected by the number of times the average dollar of demand deposits in banks was checked out each month. This is not theory, but based upon actual conditions.

In addition to this inflation through increased velocity, there was also created a tremendous stimulation of the psychological [Continued on page 45]

"Kicking the Cow Won't Make Her Give More Milk!"
—Cartoon by Talburt from the New York "Telegram."



New South Wales does not forget crippled children after surgeon and nurse are through, but provides for vocational training.

Straightening Twisted Legs

By P. B. Prior

THE Rev. A. P. Campbell, former president of the Sydney, Australia, Rotary Club, in an official statement submitted to the New South Wales Society for Crippled Children at its recent inaugural meeting, said that approximately one thousand crippled children had been located. Of these four hundred and fifty-three had been already examined by experts, at a series of clinics held at Sydney Hospital. No less than seventy-five per cent of the cases examined were listed as hopeful—a most encouraging proportion.

The experience proved beyond doubt that there was an urgent necessity for establishing a permanent organization which would continue this work of locating sufferers, and of making available to them such opportunities of examination and treatment as would give them the chance to which they were entitled. For many reasons, notably ignorance, lack of confidence, slenderness of means, and difficulties of transport, there were numerous evidences of neglect in the case of children to whom treatment could bring benefit and cure. This must be even more marked when investigation was carried beyond the city and suburbs to the country districts.

The first work to which the new society would address itself was to act as a clearing house for the



"The best that human service and resources can offer" is not too good for Australian crippled children, holds the Rev. A. P. Campbell, of Sydney.

purpose indicated. It would not seek to obtrude itself upon people who did not need its help. But it would exist as a house of friendship for those who must always need what it could offer of sympathy and service. Its aim would be to make available for every sufferer the best that human willingness and skill could provide.

THE second work to which this society will address itself, Mr. Campbell continued, is the making of proper provision for the education of crippled children. The actual work of instruction is properly the work of the state, but such a work is impracticable largely owing to difficulties of transport.

There are numbers of children who require treatment as out-patients who fail to receive regular treatment for lack of proper conveyance. These children could receive education while undergoing treatment if there were some guarantee of regularity in their attendance. The society will take steps to over-

come this difficulty. Again, there are children not undergoing treatment who are unable to attend ordinary schools. A scheme of transport can be devised to meet this situation, which, we are assured, presents no insuperable obstacle.

The third work to which the society will give attention is the important matter of vocational training, whereby crippled children will be equipped to follow some useful occupation. Again, in the initial stages the main difficulty is transport. The state technical schools have resources, if regular attendance can be assured. There is every reason to believe that cooperative effort will result in an early solution of this problem.

It is disquieting to reflect that as regards education and vocational training of cripples, Sydney has been so heedless of its obligations. In both respects the children have been the victims of sheer neglect. In the light of what is being done in other important cities of the world, further delay makes any claim to civic pride a pretence.

IN THIS ground alone the new society takes shape as an urgent necessity. Provision will have to be made here, as elsewhere, for a suitable after-care establishment in which training and treatment can be combined. Only thus can crippled children beyond a certain age be given the best that human service and resources can offer them, concludes the Rev. A. P. Campbell.

A striking instance of how crippled children can be completely cured recently came to the writer's notice.

It appears that a country lad, who was most eager to get one of his pals cured of a crippled leg, came

upon a minister who was engaged in this very work. The following conversation took place:

"Say, Mister, are you the man who takes kids to Sydney to be cured?"

The speaker was a youngster riding a pony on a lonely road outside Narrabri, a small New South Wales township.

"Yes," replied the Rev. S. G. Drummond, "I'm the man you want."

The boy took the minister to a bush school to see his pal Bill Rook, "a terrible cripple, with his leg all twisted up in front of him."

Bill badly needed surgical treatment, and Rev. Drummond saw that he got it at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, in Sydney.

In five months Bill could put his foot on the ground. Soon he could walk without crutches—and now came the day when he had his first dip in the salt water at Manly Baths, North Sydney.

Now he has left for back o' Narrabri to show his parents a miracle.

Pluck! Even the doctors say that it was chiefly Bill's pluck that made him get well. He was simply determined to walk—like the other boys.

Such splendid work is continually being done by this New South Wales Rotary Club in and around Sydney, and is being gradually extended to the far outback districts; and although there are many difficulties confronting the new society, as far as outback patients are concerned, as I have already stated, the Rotary club means to carry out its splendid work in a dauntless manner, and are already meeting with the success they so richly deserve in their noble efforts for the curing of crippled children.

JANUARY

THE ancient year, that grim and hoary sage,
Has fled. The book you hid is now revealed—
Its leaves uncut—the future still concealed.
Ours is the choice: to make or mar each page.
Tonight, young January, you have thrown
Defiance in the face of destiny.
A new-fledged hope has come to us, and we
Shall glimpse the dreams that you have always known.
Forgotten is the sorrow—the defeat—
The disillusionment of other years. . .
And now we do not see the latent tears.
Oh, dreams-of-youth, all-glorious and fleet,
We see the promise of the wistful light
That burns so bravely in your heart tonight!

—CATHERINE PARMENTER.

Photo:
Credit, Vienna



Revered by music-lovers the world over is this humble Viennese home at 54 Nussdorferstrasse, where Franz Schubert was born.

Vienna's Gifts to Us

By Sydney A. Clark

THE mighty capital of Austria has, in a marked degree, that greatest of attainments, the gift of gracious giving. This is a fine art and an unconscious one, else it would be spoiled. Vienna has, through centuries, developed her own brilliant talents—musical, artistic, scientific—and has shared the result with an eager world. When the dark days came and immense political changes, she had enough character to pull through and remain herself.

This is not idle chatter. Nor is it something that could be said with equal fairness of any large city. Every Rotarian who visits the Austrian capital next summer will sense for himself this Viennese gift of giving. It extends through all the range of human associations. Not for nothing have the people of this city been tagged by every one who has ever written of them with the hard-worked adjective *gemütlich*. It is rather futile to attempt to translate it. Muret-Sanders takes a dozen or more flings at it—comfortable, cozy, snug, cheery, and so on—all of which could be said of a good “down east” serving woman.

Viennese play, but they also work. Convention-going Rotarians will profit by seeking out those sacred shrines associated with the onward march of art and science.

But Viennese *Gemütlichkeit* is innate happiness of disposition built on a foundation of unusual culture.

Suppose we get down to brass tacks—if such things still exist—to definite qualifications anyway. What, specifically, has Vienna to offer that is *different*? Why will a convention visitor to that city be glad that his board of directors selected that capital rather than some other?

First of all there is music. In almost every department of this art Vienna is or once has been supreme. If it is true that America is on the way to becoming—through the radio—one of the best musically educated nations in the world—a startling thought which I have heard seriously advanced by a great musician—then Americans owe an enormous debt, indirectly, to Vienna. Think of a single city which has been the



From an old print

The immortal Schubert at the piano in a private concert for his friends.

Vienna's musical traditions are continued by the Concert House, where will be held the Rotary Convention, June 22-26.

home of Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Richard Strauss, Goldmark, Gustav Mahler. "Pray, is there anybody left?" one is inclined to inquire.

I found it a fascinating sport while in Vienna, to run down the exact house in which many of these distinguished composers lived. At No. 8 Schulerstrasse, for example, just back of the cathedral, Mozart wrote "Figaro." Today you buy trade journals there (wholesale) or take a little nip in the tap room.

At No. 5 Ungargasse Beethoven wrote the Ninth Symphony. A barber, a cobbler, and a small hardware dealer now occupy the ground floor; also a furniture mover, whose name is Dworschak. He keeps in his show window not a bust of Beethoven (who gave the furniture movers a lot of business, for he lived in grand disorder in various houses and was always being chased out by the irate landlady)

but a cheap chromo of the Port of Montreal.

At No. 9 Spiegelgasse, now a fine shopping-street, Franz Schubert wrote the Unfinished Symphony. One drops in nowadays for a glass of *Heuriger* ("this year's wine"). *Heuriger* is a famous institution in Viennese life but tourists have to train the palate to appreciate it, and if you enter Schubert's home as a novice in drinking this astringent beverage you are likely to leave it as he left the symphony—unfinished.

Perhaps, despite serious attempts on



Photo: Bruno Reifstetn, Vienna

your part to enjoy symphonic grandeurs, the music of the great composers leaves you cold. If so Vienna has compassion on you and furnishes in bewildering quantity the finest light music which the world has heard. The Vienna operetta is still fighting a successful fight all over the world against American jazz. It is holding its own. The masses as well as the musical elect enjoy it in Tokyo and Lisbon and Los Angeles.

Johann Strauss, *Sohn*, the second of the "Strauss Dynasty" is considered, of course, the king of light music. At No. 54 Praterstrasse, the wide Israelitish street that runs from the Danube Canal to the Prater park, Johann Strauss, *Sohn*, composed "The Beautiful Blue Danube." Unfortunately the Danube's blue is

of that sombre hue produced by plenty of rich brown mud, but it is an odd fact that this famous waltz was first played in a great hall which was transformed each summer into the Diana Bath. There and there only the Danube's water, through much filtering, was blue. The sumptuous successor of that bath looms up now in the same spot on the left bank of the swift-flowing Danube Canal. You cannot miss it.

I heard on one occasion an entire evening of "Waltzes of the Dynasty-Strauss" rendered by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. Some of the compositions were by Johann Strauss *Vater*, some by Johann Strauss, *Sohn*, some by Johann Strauss, *Enkel* (grand-

son). The last named was the conductor and he presently warmed a huge audience to stormy enthusiasm. I enjoyed rather more an operetta which I saw on another evening in the *Theater an der Wien*. It was a gay piece by Leo Fall in which Europe's favorite theme was deftly and humorously handled, the adventures abroad of an American millionaire who is the ultimate in Philistinism. Leo Fall, Franz Lehar ("Merry Widow"), Franz von Suppé, who achieved in an unhappy moment, the accordion's darling, "Poet and Peasant," and Emmerich Kalman are only a few of the sprightly company which has made Vienna a symbol of musical humour and light-hearted romance.

As if this were not enough, Vienna has two other scintillating stars in its musical firmament, Walther von der Vogelweide, greatest of the Minnesingers and Lieber Augustin, most charming of vagabond minstrels. Augustin lived at the time of the Great Plague. People were dying in droves and had to be shoved unceremoniously into open graves. Now Augustin had no worldly possessions except a dudelsack, a cheery disposition, and a great thirst. But everybody knew him and loved him. When the emperor fled to Mariazell "to pray," Augustin, undisturbed by fear, continued to visit his favorite taverns, playing the dudelsack and affording some cheer to his terrified neighbors. One day the minstrel earned a little money and got gloriously drunk—he could rarely afford to get more than half drunk—and presently lay down in a gutter to "sleep it off." Of course he was shovelled with the [Continued on page 44]

Photo: Österreichische Lichtbildstelle

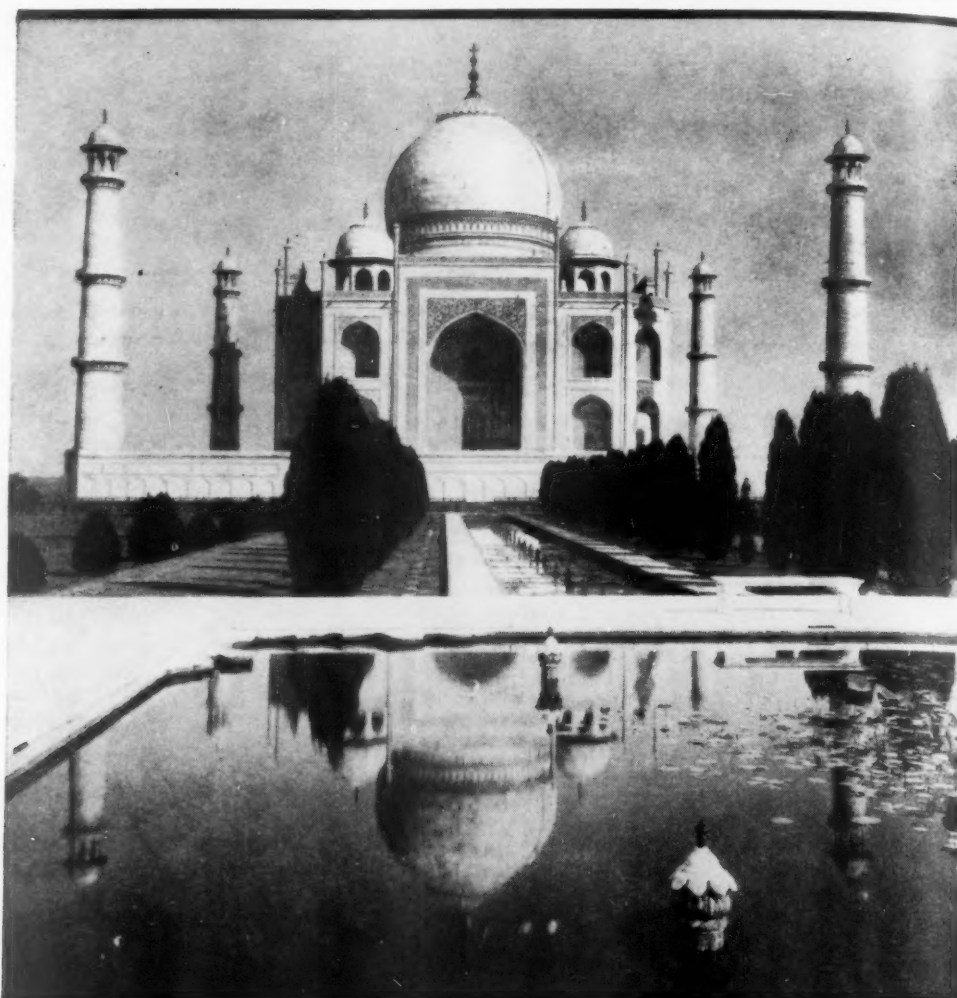


While many traditional landmarks have been almost forgotten, Mozart's memory is kept green in Vienna, for here he composed many of his finest works. The picture above is of his birthplace at Salzburg.

To hear Austrian folk music at its best, dine in an outdoor café in one of the suburbs of Vienna!



A lonely king built the white marble Taj Mahal in memory of his wife. It was finished in A.D. 1650 at a cost of \$15,000,000 and is still called the world's most beautiful building.



India—The New Capital

By Lillian Dow Davidson

THE services of a personal servant are an absolute necessity to European life in India whether it be in private homes or hotels. In fact, in many hotels, they are quite frank in telling you so.

Your own native "bearer," as he is called, must bring your *chota hazri* consisting of tea, toast, and jam, in the early morning, must act as your roomboy and chambermaid, although the sweeping is always done by the despised "sweeper caste." These are but a few of the bearer's many duties and by his various ministrations, he conserves the health, energy, and temper of the white man in hot India.

Peter, our bearer, a very dark Tamil, whom we ac-

quired upon leaving Bombay for Northern India, was a treasure, faithful, intelligent, and devoted to "Marster," as he called my husband. When not attending to some duty in our rooms, he was standing outside the door by day, and often curled up in front of it at night. Indeed parting with him six months later brought a lump to the throat. We have had many servants since but none like Peter.

Railway travel here requires that each passenger carry his own bed-roll, consisting of a thin mattress,

pillows, sheets, and also a "Tundice" or traveler's ice-box, for in it are carried bottles of cold drinking-water and any other beverage desired. Compartments are ten or twelve feet in length and the full width of a big car for the track gauge is wider than in America. Two electric fans whirl above the leather upholstered berths. An open-air compartment may be made at will for windows form both sides, although one is warned to use the screened sashes at night to prevent pilfering. The adjoining shower-bath is a joy in the hot, sticky weather. There being no corridor, one must enter the dining car at a station, your own servant caring for your effects in the interval. There are no car porters, your bearer being expected to take care of your wants.

The Indian, with his insatiable passion for travel, patronizes India's 40,000 miles of railway exceptionally well. Most of the travellers, naturally being drawn from India's two hundred and ninety millions of illiterates, are so indifferent to time that they are apt to arrive at the station just after their train has pulled out or hours before it is due. We saw many of them, with true Eastern resignation, waiting, perhaps for hours, squatting in loquacious family groups or sprawled in between their numerous bundles, sunk in heavy sleep.

One would expect a gradual breaking down of religious barriers where conditions force these Indians who represent many different religions and innumerable castes to travel closely crowded together in the

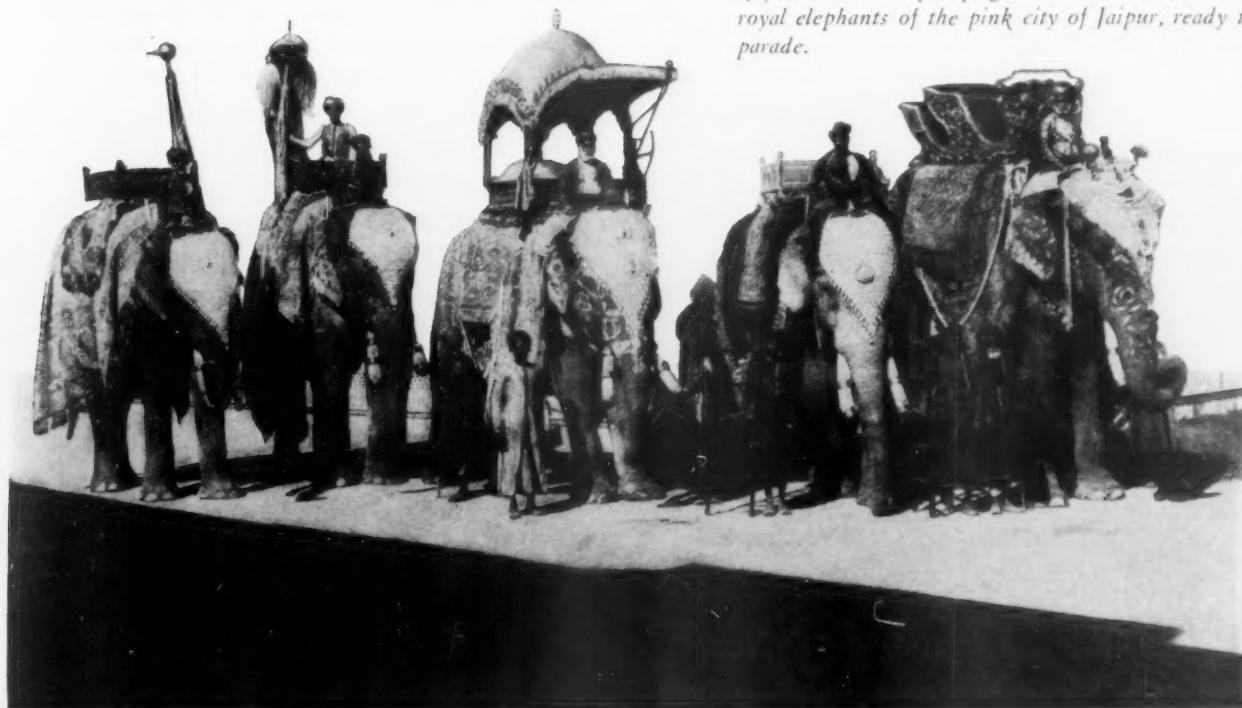
third-class coaches. Doubtless there is some, yet it is amazing to note how each individual keeps well within his own hard shell of strict religious prohibitions.

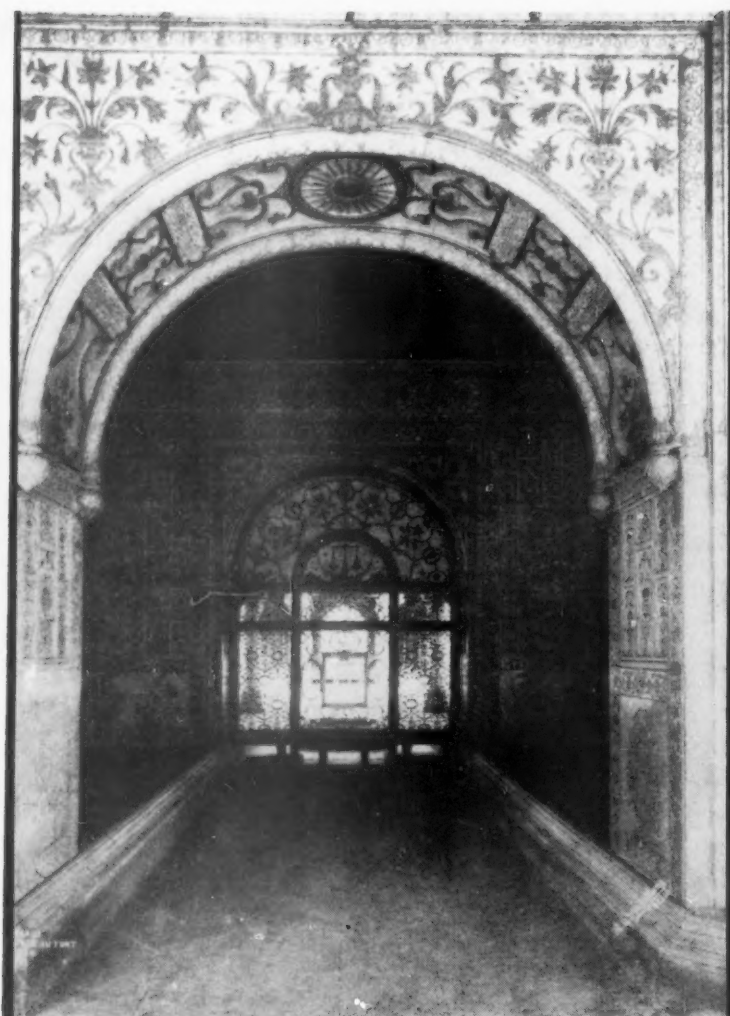
At all railway stations of any importance there is a water supply for Moslems guarded by a Moslem water-boy and another for Hindus, the company maintaining a Hindu water-boy as well. The Moslem religion is especially concerned with foods, some being prohibited. The Hindu is concerned not only with the food itself but he must know by whom the food has been handled.

THE rigid caste restrictions of every kind complicate life considerably for the caste Hindu and impose likewise real hardship on the sixty millions of "untouchables" who are so unfortunate as to be without caste, of very low caste, or who have lost their caste. Their presence is distasteful to the caste Hindu and the mere touching of a utensil by them is considered absolute pollution requiring elaborate purification ceremonies.

Soon after our arrival in Bombay, telegrams arrived from the existing clubs in Calcutta and Lahore, breathing that hearty good fellowship that we in Rotary know so well. It had been a long time since we had been with Rotarians and we were most anxious to be amongst them once again. Lahore was 1254 miles to the north and Calcutta 1223 miles to the east, evidence of the great size of India. Our next

If you would see pomp, go to India. Here are the royal elephants of the pink city of Jaipur, ready to parade.





Moguls in the old Delhi palace were cooled by water gurgling under floors or flowing through the rooms in open channels inlaid with silver fish.

objective, however, was Delhi, the capital. It is a twenty-four hour run from Bombay on a train which, due to great heat during half the year, features roominess and simplicity rather than luxurious appointments.

Happily our route lay through Agra where we spent a fascinating day. From Agra northward, the land is rich in historic memories of the six Great Moguls who ruled India for one hundred and eighty years and whose lavish past intrigues the imagination. It is fitting that the distant Taj Mahal, as we saw it from the delightful little Jasmine Tower which forms part of the old fort at Agra, then suffused with the last flush of sunset, should form our introduction to these picturesque and fascinating old monarchs. The history of India is truly a romantic one.

It stirs the imagination to picture the aged and dethroned Shah Jahan, sitting in this very spot, surrounded by every luxury, but a prisoner, neverthe-

less, sighing as he gazed at the white Taj, this symbol of his love, a view that could not fail to stir up in his disappointed old heart the dead ashes of his long-cherished dream, that of carrying to full completion this sublime masterpiece. To his gifted mind, it would ever remain unfinished until his own black, marble mausoleum stood, a fitting companion, on the opposite bank of the Jumna River and linked to the Taj by a superb bridge. Thoughts of the Jasmine Tower will ever recall an exquisite memory, for within a marble flower of its doorway, a wee glass heart catches a perfect reflection of the far away Taj, making of it the daintiest of miniatures.

One of life's most perfect feasts for the eye is the ethereally white Taj Mahal, aloft on its broad terrace, when, bathed in silvery moonlight, its matchless fairy-like loveliness is mirrored in the long, narrow, three-lined pool at its feet. It left us with a hauntingly beautiful memory for it was our rare good fortune to see it by the light of the full moon. But at no time of the day or night could it be anything but beautiful. Even the quivering heat of midday fails to detract from its charm. The magnificent white marble cenotaph of Mumtaz Mahal, inlaid with exquisite perfection of detail, in flower designs fashioned of jade, carnelian, agate, lapis

lazuli, and onyx and surrounded by a marvellously carved and perforated, lace-like marble screen, polished and mellowed like old ivory, is a truly gorgeous jewel worthy of its casket.

MY HUSBAND being busy with Rotary, my daughter and I fairly revelled in the multitude of sights in and around Old Delhi, as the Delhi of today is called, to distinguish it from the New Delhi six or seven miles distant, the new home of the government of India completed after fifteen years of construction. Perhaps the most appealing to us of all the sights were the exquisite white marble palaces, a very essential part of the old red fort of Delhi, conceived by Shah Jahan, one side of which opened to a great central courtyard with pools and pavilions surrounded by gardens.

Happy indeed and surprised, too, were we to receive an invitation to luncheon at Viceregal Lodge,

for it was just two days before the removal of the government from the winter capital at Old Delhi to the summer capital at the hill station of Simla and all officialdom was very busy. The broad outer stairs were flanked by *chaprassis*, Indian official messengers, in their stunning white and scarlet costumes while two or three aides-de-camp awaited us on the veranda. The latter, after a brief greeting, accompanied us to the drawing-room where we were introduced to the Honorable Anne Wood, the charming daughter of Lord and Lady Irwin, and her two younger brothers. She added quite a homey touch to the formal atmosphere by saying, "Poor Mummie, I am afraid she will be very tired for she has had such a long morning session with a group of educationists."

TWELVE or fifteen ladies entered from an adjoining room where they had had the meeting—for they were to be guests also—and in a few moments Their Excellencies appeared, passed around the circle, greeting each. We then entered the large dining-room where a row of tall, turbanned *kitmutgars*, seemingly half as many as the number of guests present, awaited us. These servants are all Mohammedans for no Hindu will touch any food except that prepared by and for his own caste. They, too, were in white with scarlet monogrammed fronts, their waists bound with five or six ropes of twisted scarlet and gold.

Standing amidst the flower decorations were many small printed menus in silver holders, as is also the custom here in private homes. I felt greatly honored to find myself sitting between His Excellency and Sir Francis Humphrey, the former British minister to Kabul, who superintended the removal by airplane of all Europeans from that turbulent Afghan city and who himself was the last to leave. He is now high commissioner to Iraq.

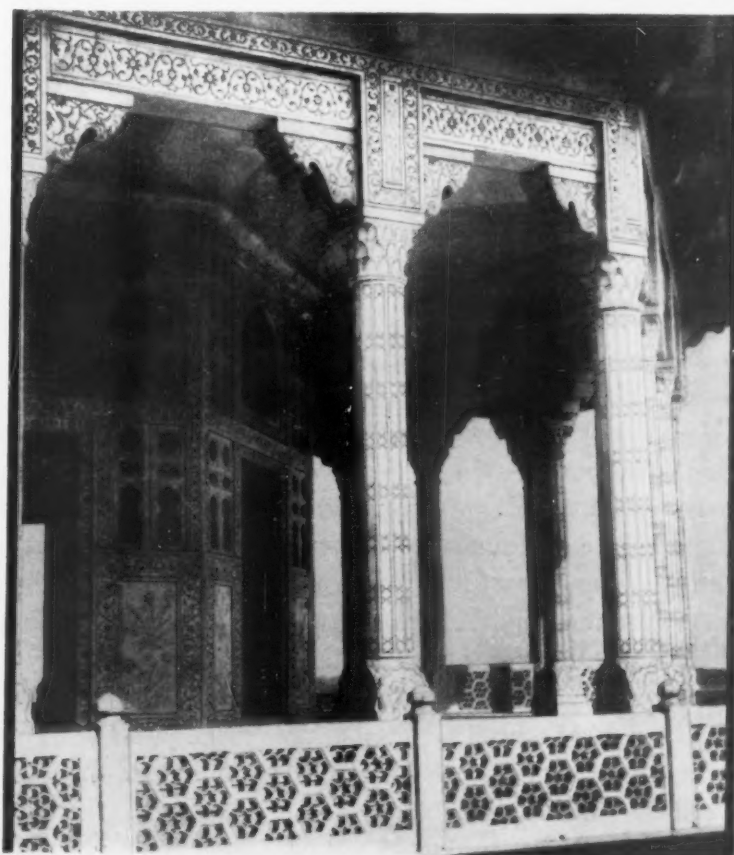
After a simple *tiffin*, which is the rule in all British official establishments throughout the East, we returned to the drawing-room, an aide-de-camp informing my husband that now he might have an opportunity to speak to His Excellency about Rotary, at the same time Her Excellency sent an aide-de-camp for me. During the conversation I learned that the energetic

Indian ladies, our fellow-guests, had collected a goodly sum of money for educational purposes and had met this very morning to discuss the expenditure of it. Only one of these Indian ladies was still "in purdah" and therefore could not appear in public, so was having a lonely meal behind closed doors.

Lady Irwin said that they intended moving into their new home, Government House, at New Delhi, upon their return from Simla six months later, declaring that the only way to get the workmen to move out was for the official family to move in. The buildings in New Delhi are all on such a vast scale that Lady Irwin laughingly remarked that she had been greatly amused to see a sign in the secretariat, forbidding bicycle riding in the corridors!

The viceroy, holding a rank but a step below a king, has a fine, strong, intelligent face with an underlying look of determination but glowing with understanding friendliness. The vicereine, his charming and capable helpmate, gives generously of her slender strength in the performance of her onerous duties. They are both exceptionally democratic, friendly, approachable, and sympathetic to their Indian subjects. It is very [Continued on page 54]

The Jasmine Tower at Agra. "... within its doorway, a wee glass heart catches a perfect reflection of the far away Taj ... the daintiest of miniatures."



The White House wasn't finished in 1801, but Mrs. Adams just *would* have a reception. And what a party! Roaring fireplaces . . . cowhide boots and French high heels . . . sputtering candles . . .

President
John Adams

The Adamses Entertain

By Carl Holliday



Photo: Brown Brothers,
from an old
engraving.

THURSDAY, January 1, it will have been one hundred and thirty years since the first New Year's reception was held by a president in the city of Washington. There had been such receptions previous to this, of course; but not in the capital of the United States. The very first New Year's reception given by a president was that by George Washington at Philadelphia in 1791.

The question of entertaining the various representatives and the government officials was one that worried Washington not a little, and repeatedly he called upon Hamilton and Adams for advice. The trio decided that the proper thing for the chief executive to do was to give two receptions every week to visitors from other countries as well as the general public, and a weekly dinner to the members of Congress. But how long would a president's salary last with such hospitality? Washington and his advisers very

early realized their mistake, and soon the New Year's reception was determined upon as the only fixed social affair of the new republic.

This first public entertainment was by no means one of gorgeous display. The government and George Washington also were too hard pressed financially to do more than offer the guests a little punch and cake, and spare time for a few moments of informal conversation. Indeed, today such a gathering as that first one would be looked upon as a rather shabby affair; for the number of callers was certainly small, the dress and conversation not particularly brilliant, and the punch and cake, so it was rumored, nothing to brag about.

Unfortunately, the opportunity never came to Washington to give the citizens of the young republic a reception at the nation's present capital, although he had chosen the spot where the "President's House"

or "Palace" was to be erected. He and the famous architect, Major L'Enfant, had laid out, in their mind's eye at least, the great Pennsylvania Avenue, with the White House at one end and the Capitol at the other; the brilliant young Irishman, James Hoban, had made the plans and specifications for the "Palace" itself; and the cornerstone was laid on October 13, 1792.

President John Adams moved in before the building was completed and he it was who, in 1801, gave the first New Year's reception ever held at Washington. It is safe to say that a presidential reception never was given under greater difficulties than that first one in the new city.

IN NOVEMBER, 1800, Mr. and Mrs. Adams started by coach from Philadelphia for their new home, and the hardships they suffered on that long journey surpass even those of a modern presidential campaign. Not a road had yet been constructed to Washington, and the driver of the Adams coach wandered hither and yon through forests and through creeks so deep that several times the president and his wife had to stand on the seats to avoid the in-rushing water. Moreover, the party was lost no less than four times, and on one occasion strayed, absolutely bewildered, for three hours until an old negro was found who guided the new president to the United States capital!

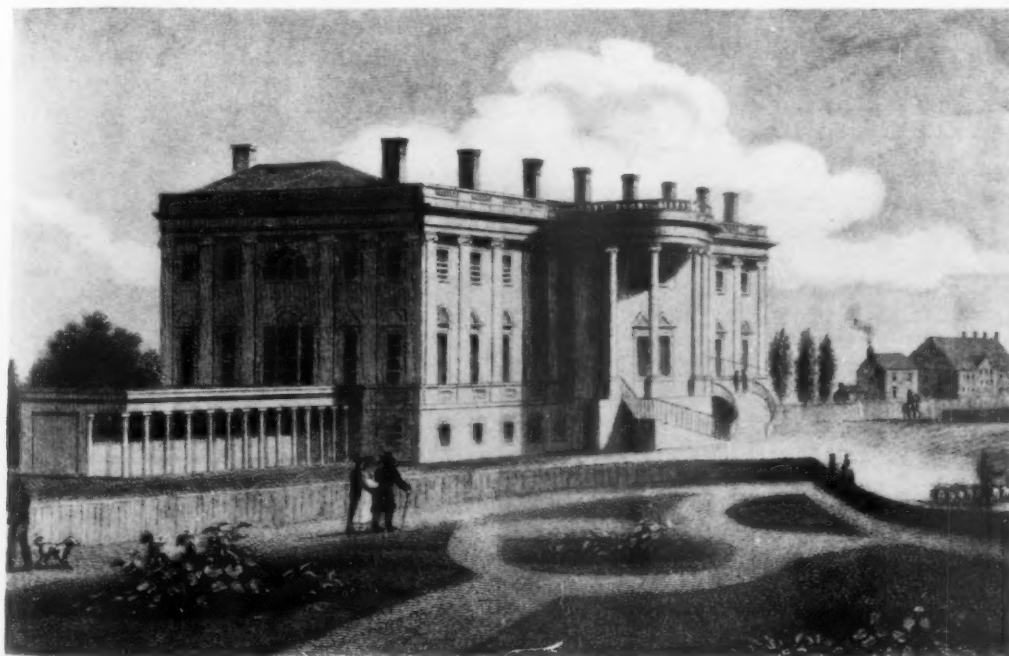
And what a city! Pennsylvania Avenue was one long trail of mud and swamps, up and down which cattle and hogs, given complete liberty of the city until 1830, wandered as they listed. Now and then

creaking ox-carts sent the pigs grunting from their wallows and the cows, with wild clatter of bells, into the adjacent woods. The French minister, it is recorded, complained that the unearthly howling of dogs, the squealing of pigs, and the lowing of cows kept him awake every night, and that in the daytime he was compelled to step out into the street to prevent being spattered with milk by women milking their cows on the imaginary sidewalks!

A few shanties lined the avenue. On hot days, "a stench unto heaven" arose from the garbage and refuse dumped out the front doors, for it was not until Alexander Shepherd, chief executive of the district, began work in 1870, that Washington took on the semblance of a clean and progressive city.

As Mr. and Mrs. Adams approached the "Presidential Palace" what they saw was enough to shake the optimism of even a newly elected president. The great, incomplete brick mansion, with unfinished walls four feet thick, looked down sullenly at them with its many glassless windows. Muddy brickyards stretched out indefinitely on either side; a huge swamp reached from the building to the river. Three hundred thousand dollars was being spent upon the structure, but doubtless Mrs. Adams would gladly have exchanged the mansion for her modest New England home.

In a fit of despair she wrote her daughter that the house was on too grand a scale, that the thirty servants required for its maintenance were more than the president's salary could stand, that there was not a calling bell in the entire [Continued on page 41]



Many White House windows were paneless in 1801, and cows, sheep, and pigs were wont to stroll up and down the road which is now known as Pennsylvania Avenue.

Photo: Brown Brothers, from a contemporary print.



HENRY P. FLETCHER



ALBERTO PUMAREJO

Interesting Personalities—

HENRY PRATHER FLETCHER, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission*, has friends around the world, for he has held diplomatic posts in China, Portugal, Chile, Mexico, Belgium and Italy. He is an honorary member of the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Rotary Club.

ALBERTO PUMAREJO, though only thirty-seven years of age, has filled several important legal, business, and governmental posts in Colombia. He recently was appointed governor of the Department of Atlantic. Dr. Pumarejo is a charter member of the Barranquilla Rotary Club, and served as its second president.



PRINCE PURACHATRA, VISCOUNT SAITO

H. R. H. PRINCE PURACHATRA (left), president of the Rotary Club of Bangkok, was recently welcomed to Keijo, Chosen, Japan, by Rotarians. The Prince has taken an enthusiastic part in establishing Rotary in the Orient, and his club promises to become a powerful social force in Siam. He is here shown with H. E. Viscount Saito, governor-general of Chosen, and honorary member of the Keijo Rotary club.

EDO MARKOVIĆ, of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, has achieved distinction as a business man, an agricultural economist, a wartime food administrator, a commercial arbitrator, a temperance reformer, a newspaper editor—and a Rotarian. He is a member of the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International and the European Advisory Committee. But ask him, and he probably will say his greatest honor is being father to nine fine children.

*Rotarian Fletcher's humor is never congealed. When he was named to head the Tariff Commission, a New York banker friend wrote: "Dear Henry—I hear you have a new job. In your former jobs you always had a title and a uniform . . . I cannot give you a title but I am sending a uniform." Two days later a complete football suit with a full assortment of protectors and shin guards arrived. "Thanks a lot," countered the ex-ambassador. "But what I'll probably need most is a protector in the rear."

EDO MARKOVIĆ



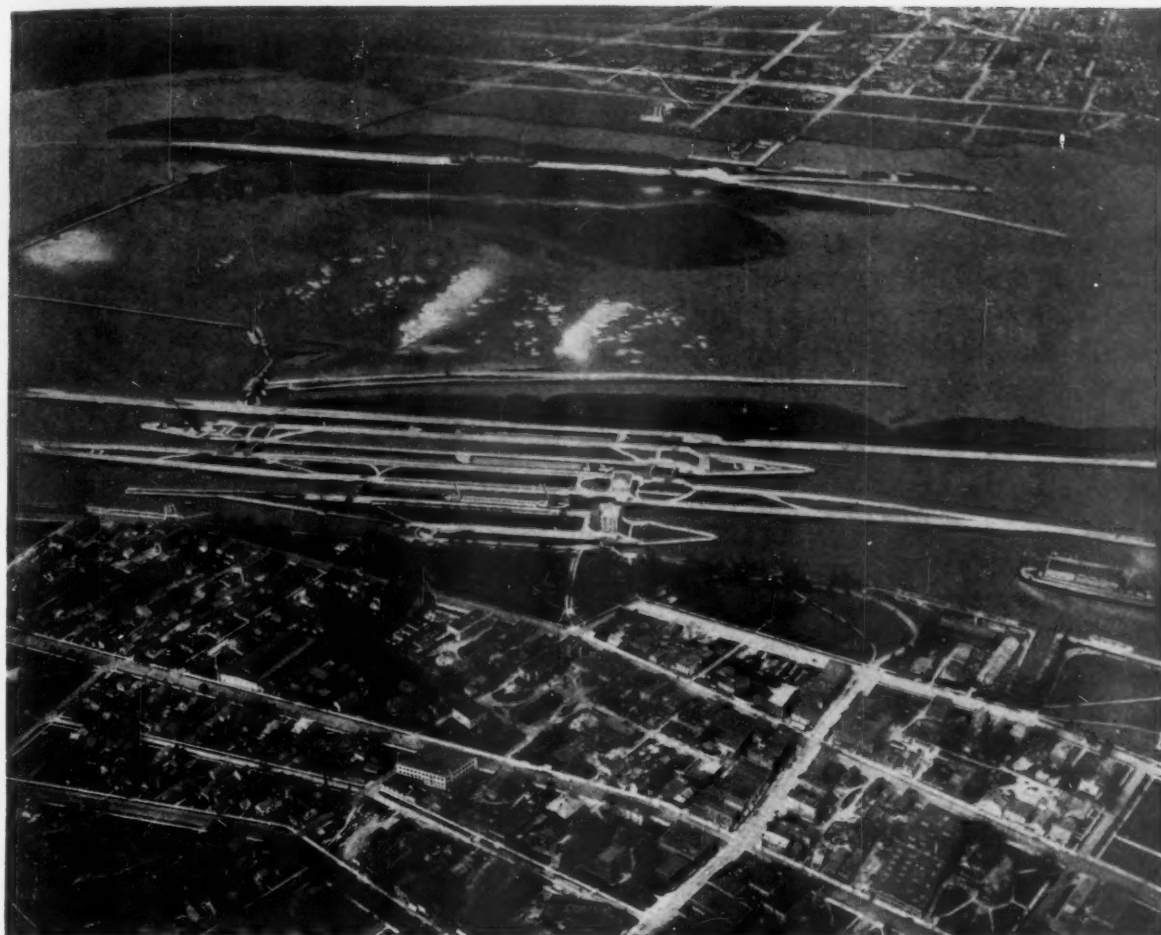


Photo: A. E. Young

Sault Ste. Marie holds the key to the Upper Lakes problem. Neither the American locks, in the foreground, nor the Canadian set, in the upper part of the picture, will be adequate as the St. Lawrence project develops.

The River That Has No End

By Leslie Roberts

A MIGHTY water highway that finds its western terminus beside the ore cluttered wharves of Duluth, or the mammoth elevators of Fort William that bulge their seams with grain; a highway driven through the roaring wastes of Superior, across the bosom of Huron and through quickly angered Erie; a road to distant Cathay which skirts torrential Niagara as it goes, crosses Ontario, basks in the beauty of the Thousand Isles, skirts the white-whipped waters of the Long Sault and Lachine and rests a while in the quiet sanctuary of Montreal's port, still a thousand miles from the sea; a road which reaches on beyond the bluff promontory of Quebec into the rolling, salt-tanged swells of Point

The St. Lawrence River system seems destined to be the spine of a waterway that will open a vast continent for world commerce.

au Pere and the Gulf, thence through Gulf and Strait into Mother Atlantic and on to the far-flung corners of the world.

. . . who can wonder that Indians dwelling on its banks, four hundred years ago, told a mariner of Old France that he had come to The River That Has No End? Who shall wonder if today this mighty Saint Lawrence highway is destined to become the busiest of all our water trade routes?

The Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Deep Waterway

of the future, its protagonists aver, will be the spinal column of North American commerce, a transport thoroughfare leading from the teeming mid-western states and Canada's prairie provinces through a new gateway to world markets. And pessimistic Jeremiahs and the plaints of sectional prophets to the contrary,

a great public opinion on either side the international boundary today ranges solidly behind deep waterway development of the River That Has No End.

The Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Waterway divides sharply into three navigation zones. From the Atlantic Ocean to the Port of Montreal the present ship channel permits passage for vessels of thirty-foot draught and is being dredged to a depth of thirty-five feet at this writing. Immediately to the west of Montreal is found a region of alternating broad basins and rapid shallows, approximately one

THOUSAND ISLANDS Section
67 Miles - FALL ONE FOOT
NO POWER



Map by Bernhardt Kleboe

hundred miles in length, at present adapted only for fourteen-foot shipping.

The third zone lies west again and reaches for more than a thousand miles into the heart of the continent, embracing the upper reaches of the Saint Lawrence, all the Great Lakes, and the connecting channels and canal systems essential to shipping in this region. Vessels of a maximum draught of twenty feet may now ply from the head of the lakes as far east as the ports of Kingston, Prescott, and Ogdensburg, a total distance of more than one thousand miles.

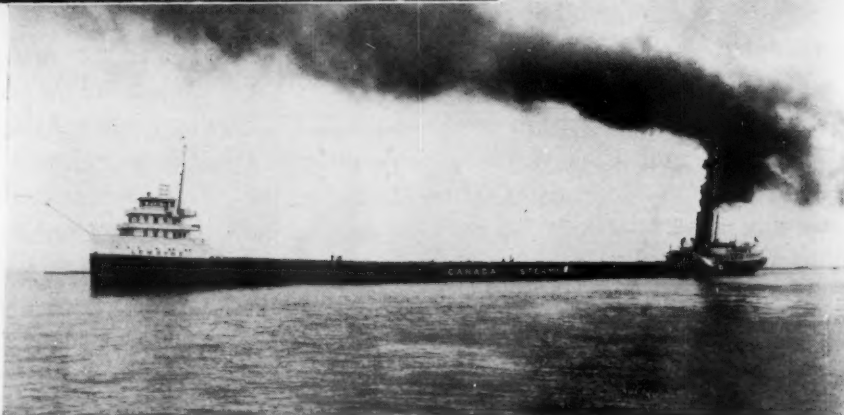
Ships from the far-off corners of Christendom ply inland from the sea to Montreal, again a distance of one thousand miles. In between is a brief water haul of little more than one hundred miles, or approximately five per cent of the entire waterway, passable only to medium-size and small craft. That is

Photo: Associated Screen News, Ltd.



This 1880 photo shows a three-mast schooner in the old Welland Canal, making its way around Niagara.

The "Lemoyne," often likened to a dachshund, is 600 feet long and the largest freighter of her type in the world. Many similar ships, though smaller, ply the land-locked Upper Lakes.





With channel-deepening already begun in the Thousand Island and Soulanges sections, the crux of the project is now in the Rapids and Lachine regions.

the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Waterway of today.

The Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Waterway of tomorrow would unite these three zones into one great navigable highway, accessible throughout to ships drawing twenty-five feet of water. Present channels of the twenty-foot depth would be carried down to meet the twenty-five foot schedule, much of this work having already been carried out. At such points as Sault Sainte Marie, locks would be altered or renewed to meet the new circumstances. Between Montreal and the sea no works are required. Re-channeling and re-canalization of the in-between region would constitute the lion's share on the enterprise.

COMPLETION of this \$800,000,000 project would release the land-locked fleet that is confined to the inland seas, making the ports of the world its trading constituency, should ship-owners consider such distant travel desirable. Simultaneously it would fling open portals of trade in the heart of America to eighty-eight per cent of the ocean-going merchantmen which now reach journey's end in coastal ports.

From the purely Canadian view, however, the greatest advantage lies in the fact that the huge grain carriers from the Upper Lakes would discharge their wheat into the elevators of Montreal and Quebec for subsequent transfer into ships bound to the four corners of the earth, jet-tisoning the costly system of breaking bulk cargoes from the Upper Lakes into five and six parts for small ships to carry through the shallow water zone. Freight rates would fall; congestion due to insufficient railway facilities in

America's inland empire would be relieved; while, as a secondary issue, the greatest storehouse of electro-energy in North America—a total of five millions of horse power, of which more than two millions lie in the international river—would become available for immediate development.

This, then, is the Saint Lawrence Waterway of tomorrow, as culled from the [Continued on page 48]

Sunset in the Thousand Islands. A twenty-seven foot channel is being dredged through this scenic region.



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Editorial Comment

Mischievous Tongues

ONE bit of wisdom which men begin acquiring from their earliest experience is the necessity of a proper misbelief in evil tongues. Evil reports about our neighbors start easily and fly fast. Who believes them indiscriminately finds himself shortly the only truly good person around the place. If he is so unhappy as to hear the current rumors about himself, he may even have to scratch his own name off the white list. There's a sort of person whose breath, like that of the fabled Chimæra, blackens and scorches everything it touches.

As far as individuals are concerned, the wise man learns to disregard the tongue of scandal. He believes evil of his neighbor unwillingly, and only after requiring the utmost proof. If the evil tale persists, the wise man for his own protection and his neighbor's will take pains, before believing, to go to the source of the facts. We have learned this lesson as it applies to persons. It has not been so well learned as it applies to peoples. This has a good deal to do with the persistent peril of war.

The average Rotarian who goes about Europe, attending meetings of Rotary clubs as he goes, discovers no enemy peoples there. If he looks into their hearts a bit and gets a grasp of their different difficulties he finds himself acquiring a sympathy for each and every one of the nations there. Like our next-door neighbors at home, each of the peoples of Europe is doing as well as its circumstances allow. They have their prejudices and their shortness of view; but like the rest of us, given the light they have, they are doing the best they can. They are not anxious to cause trouble for anyone. They are only anxious to live and thrive themselves.

Now there is a tongue of slander concerning peoples as there is a tongue of slander concerning persons. Some misguided persons have thought it necessary, for the promotion of patriotism, to make us hate other countries as we love our own. It is as

easy to believe evil of strange peoples as it is to believe evil of the neighbor on the other side of the hill—easier, in fact. All too often the inky tongue of evil is playing on that weakness. It is making us think we do not like this people or that, this nation or that. It is making us expect evil of them. Just as we have learned to be suspicious of such talk about our neighbor around the corner, so it behooves us to be skeptical when it concerns our neighbors across the sea. With a nation as with a neighbor, when the tongue of evil is laid against it, we will withhold belief till we see the proof. This is the path to peace.

The Exchange of Youth

MANY Rotarians who were boys some forty or fifty years ago have been wondering what steps they might take to make sure their children will not suffer the horrors of war. The present generation, of course, cannot know what war meant to the soldiers twelve to sixteen years ago. Then it meant stuttering machine guns and muddy trenches. It meant being a choice-less atom in a world awl with organized slaughter. It meant an inferno of fire and poison gas and a death-rain of bombs—which no father could wish his son to experience.

Memory is often short lived. History books have a tendency to gloss over the horrors of war. But boys of today should be told of the realities of war, and then should learn by experience, of the benefits of peace. Of the methods suggested for the latter, the exchange of youth between countries is one immediately productive of goodwill and understanding.

Boys from the United States, for example, recently visited boys in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, living with the families of their youthful hosts. A group of sixteen English schoolboys are now in American homes under the auspices of the English-speaking Union. Groups of boys from France, Germany and Spain have visited England at the instance of Rotary clubs. Rotarians of Miami, Florida, have provided a

scholarship at the University of Florida for a student from South America. And so it goes.

A movement such as this has promise of becoming a magnificent contribution to the cause of peace. Hopes of peace brighten when boys and girls of one nation eat and play and talk with boys and girls and mothers and fathers of another nation.

Here are Rotary Sixth Object opportunities of the finest kind, the possibilities of which may begin to be realized within the life span of the Rotarian of today. We may yet see the time when youth may give a lesson to the men at Geneva and Washington and London who are talking about poison gases and the airplane as weapons in future wars.

The Measure of a Man

THE relative importance of certain qualities regarded as desirable in the make-up of the business man has long been a subject of spirited debate. The mere setting down of such essential qualities for purposes of discussion is more difficult than it seems. When finally the attributes are agreed upon further explanations are necessary to clarify the exact meanings of the terms employed.

Charles W. Ward, a former governor of the Fortieth District of Rotary International, sent a questionnaire to presidents of 36 Rotary clubs in the district. He asked the men to list elements of character they thought essential to meet Rotary standards of vocational ethics, and to rank these in order of their importance. The returns he received he supplemented with the estimates of a large group of representative Rotarians.

The twenty elements agreed upon as essential are as follows: Intelligence; Honesty; Generosity; Geniality; Industriousness; Courage; Persistence; Tact; Culture; Democratic Spirit; Public Spirit; Money Making Ability; Executive Ability; Good Employer; Patriotism; Good Family Man; Optimism; Religion; Tolerance; Health.

In grading these according to their relative importance, the easiest assumption would be that "money-making ability" would head the list, with "executive ability" a close second since business has long emphasized the importance of money profits. The striking fact is, the men Mr. Ward questioned agreed that "intelligence" is the prime essential in the make-up of the business man, not possession of a large storehouse of facts, but the ability to analyze a situation and come to a sound personal judgment. The second quality recommended was "honesty," the third "public service," the fourth "patriotism," the fifth "religion." "Money-making" found itself

in the second division, an acknowledgment of the fact that the business man today has his mind centered on greater things than a large bank balance.

Town Detours

ROTARY clubs in small American cities have frequently regarded it as an achievement to have helped route motor highways through their main streets. But often they rue their successes. Instead of bringing profitable trade, the pikes have brought a spawn of traffic troubles.

In the Old World, numerous villages, that have found themselves on heavily used thoroughfares, have solved the problem by posting signs at the outskirts requesting the speeding travellers to detour around the town. Those who care to stop are welcomed. The advantage is obvious to the motorist, for he need not slacken his pace, while the townsfolk are pleased because once again they may tread their own streets in comparative safety.

"Allrighty!"

SCHOLARLY gentlemen, with degrees after their names and a punctilious regard for grammatical niceties, will probably stoutly maintain that there is no authority for the use of "allrighty." The proper expression—they pause to explain—is "all right," with the vocal stress laid equally on two words. The lazy combination of "alright" is so clearly the handiwork of an indifferent speller that it need not be considered seriously here.

Allrighty! Most folks will admit the experts have the evidence to prove their point. But popular speech will nevertheless continue to bestow an extra lilt and flourish to one of its old favorites as long as the world wags its chin up and down. Somehow "allrighty" carries a happy assurance of real comradeship and a measure of unqualified approval. "Allrighty," when spoken resolutely as a single word rich with affirmation, is equivalent to saying, "My dear sir, I get the general drift of your remarks and will indeed be pleased to carry out your instructions," which is a considerable waste of time and energy, and, besides, is as stiffly formal as an Address of Welcome.

A mob of words cannot convey the fine vigor and strength of "allrighty." Such an expression puts an indelible stamp of approval upon any transaction. "Allrighty" lifts language out of the pompous dictionary, and puts it gayly to work in a world too much concerned, perhaps, with saying nothing grammatically.

"Allrighty" seems to meet a popular need and no substitute should be accepted.

Rotary Moves Toward Vienna

The official call for the Twenty-second Annual Convention of Rotary International

WE ARE to hold our Twenty-second Annual Convention in the heart of Europe. We shall meet in Vienna from June 22nd to 26th to renew our world fellowship, in a city famous for its *gemütlichkeit*—famous for its gaiety, its music, its welcome, its cosmopolitan atmosphere, its beautiful buildings, and the magnificent scenery of its environs.

Rotary is but five years old in Middle Europe. Few cities there enjoy its fellowship. The Rotary Club of Vienna was the first club organized there. We shall have the privilege of bringing to the Rotarians of Middle Europe a message of friendship and fellowship which will give to Rotary in that part of the world an unusual inspiration.

It is my very great pleasure as well as my duty to issue this, the Official Call, for the Twenty-second Annual Convention of Rotary International, to be held June 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1931, in Vienna, Austria.

Each Rotary club is required to be represented at the annual convention, just as each Rotarian is required to attend the meetings of his Rotary club regularly. Some clubs send many delegates and some may be represented by proxy, but each Rotary club must be represented at the convention to retain its charter.

This requirement insures an active part by each unit in formulating the policies and plans of Rotary International for the coming year. Any Rotary club failing to be represented at two successive conventions of Rotary International without excuse acceptable to the International Board of Directors, forfeits its charter in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of Rotary International.

These provisions of the Constitution were adopted to impress upon Rotarians and Rotary clubs their responsibility for attendance at and active participation in the annual legislative gathering of Rotary International, where its program is adopted and the officers chosen for the coming year. These annual gatherings provide the one opportunity of the year for

the individual Rotarian and Rotary club to present opinions and take a directive and positive part in the administration and development of Rotary International.

Rotary clubs are entitled to delegate representation at the annual convention on the basis of one delegate with one vote for each fifty members or major fraction thereof. Every Rotary club is entitled to at least one delegate. Each delegate, except delegates by proxy, must be an active member of the club he represents. He must be identified by a certificate as to his selection, etc., signed by the president and secretary of the club he represents, or if he is a proxy, by the same officers of the club he represents.

ANY Rotary club in any country other than Austria, is entitled to have its delegates represented by proxy, in the person of any active member of a club in the same country; or where there are four or less clubs in a country, by any active member of a club in any other country, provided there is no delegate from its own country or district. A proxy must be identified by a certificate, signed by the president and secretary of the club he represents.

Each Rotarian in attendance and each member of his party sixteen years of age or over, is required to register and pay a registration fee of five dollars in United States currency or its equivalent.

Rotary begins its second quarter century with preparations for a glorious adventure—a convention gathered in the heart of Europe, in one of the most famous and picturesque cities of history—Vienna. It is my hope that we shall gather in Vienna next June in such numbers that our "world fellowship" and its high purposes shall achieve a greater significance in minds of all peoples; and that our visits to Vienna and other cities in Europe shall inspire the Rotarians there to a greater enthusiasm and a continued growth.

15 December, 1930

Attest:

Charles F. Perry.

Secretary, Rotary International

Aluron E. Roth

President, Rotary International

Winter Sports Around the World

A TOUCH that makes the world kin, which Shakespeare forgot to mention, is the fun of sliding down a steep hill, flashing over sparkling ice—or making a snow man! The whole world enjoys snow—or would if it could. And as for those city youngsters who never will have a ride in a “one-horse open sleigh” with the bells a-jingling—well, they’ll just never know what they have missed!

Photo: Dr. A. Defner, Innsbruck



Photo: Underwood & Underwood

Hang on! Two is a crowd on this abbreviated bobsled. This grown-tall boy and his companion come from Buxton, Yorkshire, England.

Mountains of molded snow furnish a background of quiet charm for this ski trail in the Austrian Tyrol.

Photo: Canadian Pacific Railway

Dog-teaming around Cascade Mountain at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, a favorite resort for winter sport lovers.





Photo: Publishers' Photo Service

Believe it or not, in Japan they have snow—and quite enough for these two dainty maidens to make a very sage-looking snow man.



Here's another snow man, Yankee variety. His eyes, nose, and coat buttons are lumps of coal. And he's almost ready to be bombarded with snow balls.

*Photo:
H. Armstrong Roberts*



Sail-skating is a popular sport in Sweden. These racers await only the signal to start.

Photo: Underwood and Underwood

They learn to use skis at an early age at Adelboden, in Switzerland. And here are the youngsters all ready to start down hill.



Photos: (above and left) Publishers' Photo Service



This is Hans Brinker's little brother, maybe. He and his father have been to market—and the wind is cold even for a Dutch youngster.

Cordiality to a Nagoya, Japan, Rotarian led to the gift of a flag to the Prague Club, through Minister K. Kobayashi. Left to right: Ed. Demartini, Jaroslav Podhajský, district governor, Mr. Kobayashi, A. Sequens, secretary, and Dr. Milan Janů, president of the Prague club.

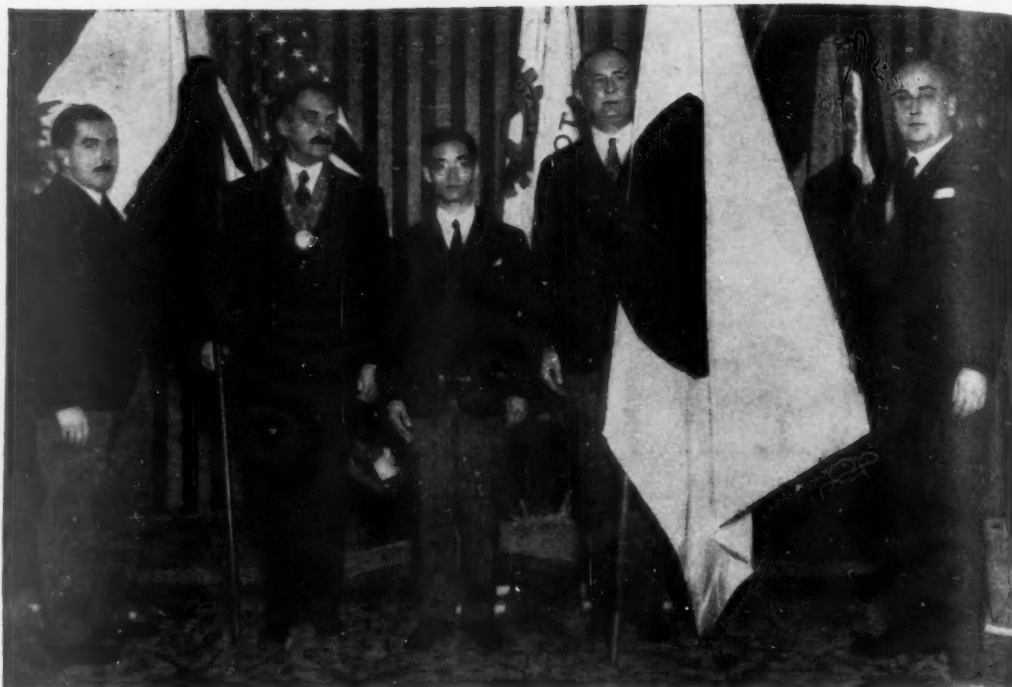


Photo: Central European Press, Prague

Rotary Around the World

Rotary is a progressing movement with a vitality that astonishes even those who are connected with its expansion. In India and Japan, in Africa and South America a new spirit of enlightened fellowship is bringing men together in effective groups.

Bolivia

Start Public Library

SORATA—Rotarians are collecting books and soliciting funds to establish a public library.

Spain

Aid Cancer Campaign

MADRID—Members of the Madrid Rotary Club have contributed 500 pesetas to the National Spanish League Against Cancer. Another benevolence of a Madrid Rotarian is a donation of 500 tickets which will enable indigent recipients to get meals at a local food dispensary.

Alaska

Alaska's Palm Beach

KETCHIKAN—Warm tide water from the Japan current, trapped by a high cement dam in the Tongass Narrows, gives this city—a few miles from the Arctic Circle—the world's most unique swimming-pool, usable almost the year around. It was started on Rotary initiative back in 1928 and has proved so popular with Ketchikaners, the club has agreed to raise \$2,122 to purchase adjacent picnic grounds and construct bathhouses.

Ireland

Anent Horse Butchering

DUBLIN—Unnecessary cruelty attends the exportation of 1,700 to 2,000 horses from Ireland to the Continent for purposes of food, local Rotarians were told recently. It was suggested that an Irish factory undertake the humane butchering of the animals, making use of the by-products that are now often wasted.

Cork Reports

CORK—Cork Rotarians have enjoyed, recently, several carefully prepared talks on vital theme: . . . 'not one parent in ten has sufficient knowledge to give a boy the right start' . . . unemployment . . . libraries that carry (literally) books to rural folk.

Irish Meet Irish

NEWCASTLE, County Down—Rotarians from the five Irish clubs—Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork and Limerick—had a varied program at their district conference here. It was made especially enjoyable by golf, the picturesque countryside and a fancy dress ball. Three of the clubs represented are in the Irish Free State, the other two being in Ulster.

Chile

Hold Economic Conference

CONCEPCION—Concepcion Rotarians sponsored a recent conference of heads of industries in their own and surrounding provinces, at which methods of improving the economic situation of the country were discussed. It met in the industrial school of this city, of which Rotarian José Léniz Prieto is director.

China

\$17,000 for Charity

SHANGHAI—A very successful Charity Fête, sponsored by Rotarians and Rotary Anns, was attended by more than 2,000 persons and brought gross receipts of \$17,000. "The evening's proceedings commenced at a comparatively early hour," the reporter for the "Pagoda" sentimentally observes, "and likewise finished at a very early hour; somewhere around 4 A.M." The same scribe comments that it was difficult to secure national anthems of the various countries—and, not ineptly, suggests that Shanghai would be greatly obliged if clubs in other lands would send copies arranged for a small orchestra.

Argentina

Donate Their Home

BAHIA BLANCA—Local Rotarians, at a special meeting in which thanks were given to Señor and Señora Gutierrez for donating their country estate to the city for use as a home by dependent old people, promised to give the value of one day's labor to the institution.

Cuba

Observe Thanksgiving Day

CIENFUEGOS—The local Rotary Club, through its International Service Committee, observed Thanksgiving Day, a national holiday of the United States. A series of meetings are being held to discuss illiteracy's causes and cure.

Moron on Air Route

MORON—Thanks to a Rotary-sponsored landing-field, this city has been put on the new Cuban air-mail route. Rotarians in a body attended the inauguration of the service.

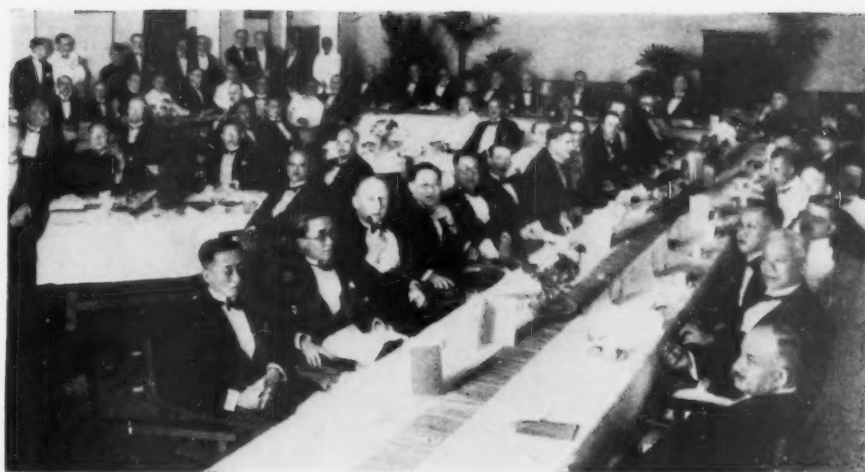
Holguin Club Active

HOLGUIN—A free clinic, for the city's poor at the Civil Hospital, and an airport have been established through efforts of the Rotary Club.

War on Illiteracy

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Two auditoriums have been placed at the disposal of the Rotary Club, which will sponsor night schools. Teachers of rural schools are to be luncheon guests of the club, that their help may be actively enlisted in the eradication of illiteracy.

"Wise" Djang isn't holding a cake of soap. Use a magnifying glass and you'll see it's a marble tablet bearing the Rotary motto—in succinct Chinese! It is to become a part of the Greenville, S. C., U. S. A., boys' "hut." "Wise" and his companions are officers of the Peiping club.



This picture of the Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, Club on charter night, tells the story of Rotary's melting-pot rôle in the Far East. Mr. J. Lornie, M. C. S., British Resident of Selangor, presented the document.

England

Rotary Players' Début

LONDON—"The London Rotary Players" made their bow at the New Scala Theatre in Clemence Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement." It was cleverly staged, and ample *entr'acte* time for chatting among Rotarians and Rotary Anns of the London district added to the enjoyment.

Rotary . . . No Prejudice

SUNDERLAND—"Rotary is free from personal prejudices. We can meet on a common platform here and discuss things that matter most in our life." . . . Such assurance came from Luke Thompson, Conservative, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Marion Phillips, Socialist, who succeeds him in Parliament.

New Lamps for Old

ST. ALBANS—Local Rotarians, realizing that using paraffin lamps and candles in eighteen neighborhood almshouses made them unsafe, are undertaking the installation of electric lights.

Australia

The New Psychology

ALBURY—"Industrial psychology" studies the capacity, specific ability, and temperament of the child, and then seeks to give him an opportunity for fullest development, Cecil Mann told Rotarians here recently.

In Defence of Meters

NEWCASTLE—Gas meters now have the full confidence of Newcastle Rotarians for veracity and equity. G. H. Dean, who knows 'em inside and out, recently dissected one before the eyes of club members.

Canada

Banff . . . Skis

BANFF, ALTA.—Flocking of winter sports enthusiasts to Banff recalls the part Rotary played in the popularizing of skiing here. Several years ago, Gus Johnson, a Scandinavian laborer, interested local people in skiing. After his death, the sport languished for two years until in 1928 Rotarians Cliff and Jack White organized the Mount Norquay Ski Camp and the Banff Ski Club. The unusually fine natural advantages have made the camp popular with snow-sports devotees of many lands, and every winter multitudes come here for outings. The Rotary Club is doing its part in entertaining these guests, and through its fellowship committee arranges many excursions to nearby points.





Photo: Kaufmann & Fabry

On top of a Chicago skyscraper-hotel is a cottage. Here, on November 19, met directors of Rotary International and the Chicago Rotary Club. The three men in front are, left to right, Rowland Haynes, president of the Chicago Club; Almon E. Roth, president of Rotary International; and Floyd L. Bateman, past president of Chicago Rotary.

South Africa

Good Word for Talkies

NAIROBI—In discussion following a talk on "Modern English" it was suggested that talking motion-pictures, lately introduced here, will help re-establish purer English.

Want Healthier Natives

EAST LONDON—Local Rotarians are actively interested in promoting healthful conditions among the natives in this locality. A recent meeting was given over to the subject.

London-Cape Planes

JOHANNESBURG—A fleet of twelve high-powered airplanes, each costing \$100,000, will be required for the London-Cape service, Colonel J. Barrett-Lennard, of the Imperial Airways, told Johannesburg Rotarians at a luncheon recently.

United States

Spotlight for Members

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Each Milwaukeean is, for one meeting, the "Rotarian of the Day," and occupies the "seat of honor." The chairman gives a short talk on the honored member. Thus, gradually, members come to know one another better, as each has his turn to bask in the spotlight.

Operating Clinics

WYNNE, ARK.—For the second year, Wynne Rotarians are sponsoring clinics. One of the three to be held this year was for negroes. Skilled surgeons and trained

nurses were provided, who did much needed service for persons who otherwise would not have been able to afford it.

New Hats

DANBURY, CONN.—Each Danbury Rotarian is wearing a new hat as a result of action taken at a recent meeting to help in stimulating the important hat-making industry for which this city is famed.

\$110,969 Student Loans

ATLANTA, GA.—The ninth annual report of the local Rotary Educational Foundation shows \$110,969 has been

loaned to 458 college students, of which \$61,740 has been repaid. The foundation has issued a pamphlet on handling student loans.

Every Stone a Story

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Stones from Solomon's quarry under Jerusalem, the old London Bridge, Dickens' Pickwick Cottage, the Pyramids of Egypt—all these and many more as unusual have entered into the construction of the Greenville Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. "hut" at Lake Rotary. Local Rotarians solicited the stones that the edifice might be symbolic of Rotary's Sixth Object.

Greet Shanghai Club

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—One of the first messages sent by the new wireless service from San Francisco to Shanghai was greetings from the local club to Shanghai Rotarians.

Help Sixteen Cripples

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Rotary Club maintained sixteen crippled children for a total of 392 days at Christ Mission Camp last summer.

Fête Eighty-Year Olds

WOOSTER, OHIO—A hundred and fifty octogenarians, led by William Dickerson, 101, were guests of seventy-five Rotarians at a Thanksgiving Day party. The total of the ages of those present was 16,000 years!

Brother and sister are giving hermana pequeña her first ride in the new Rotary-sponsored playground at Morelia, Mexico. The director and boys of the Industrial Technical School set up the apparatus.



Our Readers' Open Forum

Readers are invited to use this department for the frank discussion of questions of interest to Rotarians and the exchange of ideas on the activities of Rotarians in their clubs and in their home, business, and community life. Contributions should be as brief as possible.

December Frontispiece

To the Editor:

Your frontispiece by Benson in the December issue is worthy of all praise and enthusiasm. Do you have access to any prints of it on more durable paper? I should count it a great favor if you would secure one for me at any cost up to five dollars and send it to me at the above address. I will be glad to remit immediately on receipt of the print.

Let me take this opportunity to tell you that I find your magazine, or rather *our* magazine, both very interesting and very rich in usable material. It is a constant source of inspiration and delight.

A. WALTON ROTH

Pawhuska, Oklahoma

Note: An original proof from the wood engraving on hand-made paper, signed by the artist, was mailed to Rotarian-Reader Roth. A few additional copies, signed by the artist, are available to the first few applicants at \$2.50 each.—Editor.

"Heartily Endorse"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

You will be interested to learn that the article, "Salaries vs. Relief," which appeared in the November, 1930, issue of your valuable magazine was particularly interesting to those of us here in Racine who are engaged in Community Work.

At a meeting held at the Y. W. C. A. November twenty-fourth the article in question was read and discussed and we heartily endorse the ideas as set forth in that article.

ORA I. CAMPBELL

Central Association of
Family Welfare Work

Racine, Wisconsin

"Beginning to End"

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading the December Number from beginning to end and must drop you a line to bear enthusiastic witness to its excellency. Every single article is both impressive and interesting and any Rotarian who finds no time to read this December Number is a big loser.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH

President Emeritus, Washington and
Lee University
Greensboro, North Carolina

Valuable Articles

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

In THE ROTARIAN I have found some very valuable articles. I take this opportunity of congratulating you and your editorial staff upon the splendid piece of work that you are doing.

ENRIQUE ROMERO GRIEDA

Huaraz, Peru

"In the Secular Press"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I am finding that with few exceptions, the opinion prevails that THE ROTARIAN is furnishing better reading and information than it has ever done before. There have been many fine compliments paid it in making my rounds. I shall continue to call the attention of Rotarians to its splendid features. "College for Two" has been the subject of discussion in the secular press, as well as by many Rotarians, and I noticed a long editorial on the subject in one of the Lexington papers following the appearance of the article in THE ROTARIAN.

JOHN T. METCALF

Governor, Eighteenth District
Winchester, Kentucky

Program Suggestion

To the Editor:

The Rotary club is composed of all classes of men that solve all kinds of problems. Do you not think it would be a good idea for each Rotary club throughout all countries where we have a Rotary organization, to discuss this world-wide depression? Who can tell what might be the outcome of such a discussion. Surely someone somewhere can offer a suggestion that might help to solve this problem. I therefore suggest that each club, throughout the United States at least, set aside two or three meetings in the near future to discuss this great economic problem and further suggest that THE ROTARIAN name the week or weeks for such a discussion. I further move that it be done by members of Rotary. Surely the chances are that more good can come from this than any number of theoretical discussions of ethical question. Let's get busy and try this out.

GEO. M. CALLEN

Selma, Alabama

Query

To the Editor:

I am one of those, more or less unfortunate individuals, who after having for a number of years been a member of the Rotary club, lost my membership through change of residence. During my years of membership in the Rotary club I have been quite a consistent reader of THE ROTARIAN with the result, that since I am no longer a member I am greatly missing the presence of this splendid magazine on my desk. I am writing to inquire if it would be possible, by paying your subscription rate, to continue to be carried on your mailing list.

W. M. BRIGGS

Decatur, Illinois

Note: Subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN are not restricted to present members of Rotary. Our Subscription lists contain many names of former members.—Editor.

"Friends . . . Pick It Up"

To the Editor:

In the September ROTARIAN I greatly enjoyed "Wise Men of Science" by Bruce Barton, and I was exhilarated by reading "Thirty Years of Looking Up" by William Lyon Phelps. Friends often pick it up when they drop in for a call.

NORMAN C. HAYNER

Rochester, New York.

Takes Pride

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

As a Rotarian I take pride in the excellent paper you are printing. It is among the best.

JOHN F. ENGLE

Auburn, California

"Dividends"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I have always felt that THE ROTARIAN covered a wide variety of articles that would be of interest not only to those that are associated with the Rotary movement, but also to others outside. In fact I have taken the liberty of referring several different articles that have been published in THE ROTARIAN to some of my friends. Although I have never used Rotary for business purposes—but have been a member since 1915—the

dividends that I have received, both from coming in contact with the various features and practical demonstrations of those who have been trying to live up to the ideals of Rotary, as well as the articles that I have read in your magazine, have been a great source of help to me, in work that I am doing both in a business way, and also in work that I am doing in connection with church and church schools, and young people.

L. C. WALKER

East Orange, New Jersey

"Among All Publications"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I would like to state that THE ROTARIAN is being universally read by practically every member of every club in this district, and has been the subject of many glowing compliments in every club that I have visited, yet. Everybody seems to think that the magazine has improved tremendously in the last few months and that it is now an outstanding one among all publications.

BRUCE H. RICHARDSON
Governor, Fourth District

Winnipeg, Manitoba

"Last Paragraph . . . Incomparable"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

The November ROTARIAN appeals to me as being one of the best yet. I have particular reference to the article by Knute K. Rockne, "Football or Hand Grenades." With his teacher's permission I wish to have my boy read that article to his class in school. The other article I enjoyed so much was about Joe Schnitzler written by Almon Watson McCall.

The last paragraph in that article is incomparable.

FRANK T. BARLOW

Wellington, Kansas

"Goat's Milk . . . Swiss Cheese"

To the Editor:

That your editorial in the October issue of THE ROTARIAN regarding "Rotary's Present Tense" has started some Old Boys thinking, is quite evident from reading the Open Forum in the November Number.

Is it your idea that there should be an age limit put on Rotarians; that is, candidates must be over nine and under ninety to be eligible for membership? And have you the idea in your mind of submitting a resolution at the annual convention with this in view? If so, I must get in

touch with Alex Calder of Winnipeg, who, I believe is the oldest Rotarian in the world.

Alex was taken in as a member when over seventy, and is now eighty-nine, and attends luncheons not far distant from 100 per cent, and requires no assistance in getting there. I was at his home club as a visiting Rotarian not long since, and heard a speaker describe how people who take care of themselves can live to over one hundred years of age, and be in good mental and physical health by just taking goat's milk and Swiss cheese. I think I can induce Alex to go to Vienna, (if he is not too busy selling steamship tickets), and we could give a demonstration of what old fellows over seventy can do.

Take my own case. I was asked to consider joining Rotary when over sixty, and was taken in regardless of age. I expect to celebrate my seventy-fifth birthday in a few weeks, and will issue a challenge to any of the fifty members of our club to join in a high kick when we pull off the celebration. The loser of the bout to supply a couple of forty ounce bottles of Canadian Rye to the winners.

WM. COUSINS

Medicine Hat, Alberta

"Good Fellowship"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

THE ROTARIAN seems to be a remarkably well-edited publication, and it is interesting to read of the good fellowship between members of different races which would never have been awakened but for such a bond as Rotary.

J. W. KEALY

Auckland, New Zealand

"Including the Advertisements"

To the Editor:

If there is one joy in a Club Secretary's life, it is that of being the recipient of THE ROTARIAN, and I cannot refrain any longer from writing in eulogy of the choice of the articles appearing in its pages.

What an inspiration it is to read of the display of grit by Mr. Schnitzler as pictured by Almon W. McCall, and how absorbing is Joseph E. Pooley on Advising Advisors!

I congratulate your selection, and I read THE ROTARIAN from cover to cover—including the advertisements, because everything is so fresh.

How interesting it is to read Rotary Around the World,—to read of the activities of our namesake in New Jersey, and to learn for the first time what Maidstone

in our own country is doing in Rotary work.

Strength to your elbow, Sir! You are that man *plus* an idea without doubt.

ALAN MENMUE

Newark, England

"Thrills . . . Regrets"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I have received your favor with the enclosed certificate of membership in the Rotary Hole-in-One Club. Perhaps half a dozen certificates from various colleges and universities testifying to my achievement and membership in various learned circles have been received by me, but this one from you gives me as much pride and pleasure as any of the others, and I am going to have it framed and put alongside the other diplomas.

EDWARD N. CALISCH

Richmond, Virginia

Note: Certificates of membership in THE ROTARIAN's Hole-In-One Club are sent to those members qualifying.—Editor.

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

Thank you very much for the certificate of membership in the "Hole in One Club," and for your very kindly letter which accompanied it.

They say Bobby Jones has never had the good fortune, or misfortune, whichever you want to call it, of making a hole in one. It is my studied opinion that he gets a greater thrill out of breaking par on a course than any confirmed golfer will get from holing out from the tee.

You need not be envious in your congratulations. Just take it from one who knows; there is a lot bigger kick out of sinking a twenty foot putt than there is in making a hole in one.

L. R. BAKER

Niagara Falls, Ontario

Editor THE ROTARIAN:

Needless to say, I was very much pleased to receive the "Hole-in-One Certificate" which you sent me. Knowing that Bobbie Jones could not have done better on this particular hole, it makes me feel entirely worthy of this great honor. My friends gave me a party on account of this wonderful feat, and presented me with a very handsome loving-cup. I think I have been sufficiently punished for this "Hole in One" and sincerely trust that my faithful mashie may lay them close in the future, but never another hole in one!

M. J. BRACKEN

Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Un primoroso lugar de descanso y curaciones cerca de Viena, en el pintoresco Valle Helena, con las ruinas del Castillo Rauhenstein (a la derecha) del Siglo Doce.

Photo: Schtestl-Norotny, Baden



Asistencia

Por Rotario Alfredo Cuarón

EN LOS Rotary Clubs no tenemos otro medio de poder conocer el entusiasmo del mismo Club, si no es por el modo cómo todos o cada uno de sus miembros trabajan. Es de tal naturaleza el espíritu de Rotary que sólo estando reunidos los rotarios pueden recibir el beneficio que de su Club esperan. El principal fin de rotary es el de la fraternidad y por eso es indispensable que en cada reunión estén presentes el mayor número de amigos, pues de lo contrario no podrán tener la oportunidad de convivir con sus compañeros, ni de recibir de ellos la fuerza moral que la alegría de estar juntos, trae, ni aprovechar la oportunidad de compartir parte de nosotros mismos con nuestros amigos.

Ciertamente que las crónicas semanales nos llevan siempre una grata impresión de lo que pasó en la sesión, no cabe duda que después de haber leído las actas que levanta nuestro excelentísimo Secretario, nos damos cuenta clara y precisa de cuanto aconteció dentro del recinto del salón de comidas el día de nuestra reunión; seguramente que leyendo algunos de los tópicos que tan admirablemente se trata sobre temas rotarios nos damos cuenta de parte de los fines del rotarismo y de lo mucho que se puede esperar de él. Pero por encima de todas estas bellezas que nuestros buenos amigos nos brindan con su labor intelectual tratando de darnos sus puntos de vista de cada sesión hay algo que nadie puede

darnos si no que nos otros mismos podemos tomar. Ese algo es la fuerza de armonía fraternal que sacamos de cada sesión por el placer que nos brinda la convivialidad con varios compañeros, ese algo es la energía espiritual que obtenemos sacado de la suma de energías de cada uno de los buenos amigos que durante unos minutos estuvimos presentes compartiendo amigablemente y haciendo proyecto de mejoramiento y de ensanchamiento de nuestras actividades.

ESAS íntimas satisfacciones sólo las podemos tener personalmente. No bastan las mejor recortadas plumas para poder dar parte de lo que sólo podemos tomar directamente; no basta la más entusiasta peroración, ni aun dicha por los más virtuosos oradores, para impresionarnos de la forma cómo el amigo habló, o el compañero explicó, o el visitante nos dirigió la palabra. Es que en cada sesión rotaria flota en el ambiente que respiramos algo sutil, algo imponderable, algo indefinible, tal vez algo magnético, quizá algo eléctrico o de radiación, y que impresiona de una manera admirable a los presentes dándoles otros puntos de vista hasta allí ignorados, dándoles otros motivos de considerar la vida hasta entonces no descubiertos y que, fortaleciendo el espíritu, nos llena el corazón de una sensación muy especial de gran cariño para nuestros amigos y que nadie puede explicar si no estando

Miles de Rotarios de todas partes del mundo asistirán a la Convención Anual Rotaria que se celebrará en Viena, Austria, del 22 al 27 de junio próximo.

bañado en esa atmósfera de tranquilidad, compañerismo y amor.

Cuando veo que en alguna reunión baja por cualquier motivo el promedio de asistencia, cómo me duele el corazón por la tristeza que me invade al considerar que mis compañeros faltistas no pueden tener el grato placer que yo estoy sintiendo y no es posible que pueda explicarles en palabras lo que sólo puede sentirse. Sería tanto como querer explicarle a un amigo que no asistió a una comida el grato sabor de un platillo. ¿Cómo podría explicarle eso que sólo sintiéndolo se puede saber? Es como si quisiera explicarle a un enamorado el grato placer que otros enamorados sintieron al tierno arrullo de las dulces palabras de su amada y como consecuencia del embalsamador perfume de sus adoradas compañeras. ¿Cómo explicarle lo que aquellos sintieron y cómo explicarle que él dejó de sentir lo mismo porque no estuvo presente. Por eso yo quisiera que todos mis compañeros no encuentren nunca motivo para faltar a sus sesiones, sino que estén siempre puntualmente presentes en todas para que puedan sentir la hermosa y alegre emoción que solo la presencia de los amigos puede dar y que nadie puede describir. Que nuestro Club tenga siempre un ciento por ciento de asistencia para que la alegría de todos sea siempre muchísimo mayor y el beneficio que de cada sesión saquemos sea considerablemente más grande.

Actividades en los Dóstritos

Nota: Por equivocación se omitió mencionar el nombre del autor del artículo titulado "El Nacionalismo del Rotario" publicado en el número del mes de Diciembre. Nos complacemos en informar que el autor es el Dr. Mario Muro Bernal del Rotary Club de Holguín, Cuba.—EDITOR.

Consultas Gratuitas

El Rotary Club de Holguín, Cuba, ha logrado que en el Hospital Civil se establezca una consulta gratuita para pobres. Además, está desarrollando un extenso programa de trabajos siendo los más salientes los que se relacionan con la campaña para combatir el analfabetismo, en lo que han logrado interesar vivamente a las autoridades escolares.

La Ruta Postal Aerea

Para saborear el éxito de sus esfuerzos, el Rotary Club de Morón, Cuba, acordó concurrir en pleno a la inauguración del Servicio Postal Aereo, en cuya ruta esta incluida la ciudad de Morón, gracias al empeño del Rotary club que construyó el primer campo de aterrizaje.

Lucida Reunión

El 23 de Octubre pasado se celebró con ruidoso éxito el X Aniversario de la fundación del Rotary Club de Madrid, España, que fué fundado en Octubre de 1920. Para mayor lucimiento de esta fiesta la Presidencia en aquel día la componían los Presidentes y Vice Presidentes y Secretarios presentes y que hasta la fecha actual han desempeñado dichos cargos en el Rotary Club de Madrid, hallándose además adornadas las mesas con su correspondiente pastel de fiesta, rodeado de 10 bujías.

Reuniones Internacionales

Durante Octubre y Noviembre pasado el Rotary Club de Piedras Negras, México, asistió a una de las reuniones semanales del Rotary Club de Crystal City y de Carrizo Springs, Texas, para iniciar relaciones más amistosas y hacer más expresivo el acercamiento entre las dos naciones.

Reunión Internacional

El Rotary Club de Chihuahua, México, celebró una reunión internacional el 4 de Noviembre que fué una expresión elocuente del Sexto Objeto de Rotary. El motivo de la reunión fué la celebración de la inauguración del puente internacional entre Presidio, Texas y Ojinaga, México, que conecta los dos países con otra línea de ferrocarril. Los Rotary Clubs de Sweetwater, Alpine, San An-

gelo, Presidio y Wichita enviaron una delegación a la reunión del Rotary Club de Chihuahua.

La reunión fué muy impresiva, reinando franca alegría y camaradería entre los Rotarios de ambas naciones. Las banderas de las dos naciones estaban detenidas por una cadena y un candado, y las llaves fueron tiradas en el lugar más hondo del Río Bravo con la esperanza de que las dos naciones sean para siempre igualmente unidas por eslabones de amor y buena voluntad.

Lucidas Reuniones

La sesión del 17 de septiembre del Rotary Club de Santiago, Chile, fué destinada a celebrar el aniversario de la independencia nacional. En esta ocasión pronunció el Sr. Don Manuel Gaete Fagalde, Presidente del Club, un elocuente discurso en el cual se refirió a los nobles ideales de la libertad de los padres de la patria que en aras del sacrificio crearon una nación soberana.

El espíritu de confraternidad internacional se tradujo en un saludo cordial

que se le brindó a las repúblicas de Bolivia, Ecuador y Suiza en sus respectivos aniversarios.

Celebración del Centenario Uruguayo

El Rotary Club de Buenos Aires, Argentina, con motivo de la celebración del Centenario pátrio uruguayo, de la jura de su Constitución, se ha asociado a aquellos actos en forma entusiasta. Invitaron a su almuerzo, como huésped de honor al embajador del Uruguay, Dr. D. Juan Carlos Blanco y otras personalidades del país hermano. La reunión transcurrió en forma entusiasta e interesante. Una delegación del Rotary Club de Buenos Aires obsequiará al Rotary Club de Montevideo con una bandera argentina en un futuro muy cercano.

Reunión Intercitadina

Debido a la distancia que separa los varios clubes de Colombia y las grandes dificultades para viajar, no se pueden celebrar frecuentemente reuniones intercitas. Sin embargo, el Rotary Club de Barranquilla decidió celebrar la primera reunión de esta clase en Colombia y en Noviembre pasado un grupo de Rotarios, acompañados con sus familiares emprendieron un viaje a Santa Marta, pasando muy agradables horas con los Rotarios del Rotary Club de Santa Marta que hicieron todo lo posible para festejarlos. Sin duda el éxito obtenido por esta primera reunión alentará al Rotary Club de Santa Marta en visitar al Rotary Club de Barranquilla en un futuro muy cercano.

Contribución

El Rotary Club de Madrid, España, entregó a la excelentísima señora Vizcondesa de Casa Aguilar, Secretaria de la Liga Contra el Cáncer, un cheque por valor de 500 pesetas para que en nombre del Rotary Club de Madrid, lo entregue a su Majestad la Reina, como contribución a la Liga Española Contra el Cáncer, una de las obras a las que Su Majestad presta mayor tención.

Buena Labor

Será uno de los objetos inmediatos del Rotary Club de Sorata, Bolivia, la iniciación de la fundación de una Biblioteca Popular, habiendo conseguido ya que el Municipio ceda un local destinado para este efecto.

También desean, siempre que sea posible iniciar la construcción de un camino interoceánico para autos.

Quiero Sembrar Para Mi Hijo . . .

Yo reconozco mis errores
y me doblego a los rigores
de la más pura contrición;
no es una cueva de rencores
mi corazón.

Sin una gota de veneno.
he sido, malo por ser bueno;
fuera más noble mi actitud,
pero perdí el ritmo sereno
de la virtud. . . .

De mis funestos desatinos.
el viejo mal de los molinos
de viento ha sido el más fatal:
ser Don Quijote en los caminos
del bien y el mal.

Porque de bienes y de males,
divinas manos paternales
de un Don Quijote celestial
llevan las cuentas muy cabales
a cada cual.

¡Oh, mi Dios!, dame el regocijo
del hombre justo, el rumbo fijo
de quien te sigue nada más.
Quiero sembrar para mi hijo,
que viene atrás.

—ALBERTO VELAZQUEZ

Rotary Hour-Glass

Every movement pivots on men and ideas. These chatty notes reveal what the personalities who help to shape Rotary think and do.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL today is a vast organization with as many ramifications as there are members and clubs. It may be likened to an hour-glass with a slender column of sand passing a central point. Here we have a Rotary Hour-Glass—commentary upon a few interesting and worth-while activities selected from a multitude of events passing in kaleidoscopic fashion and viewed from our point of vantage.

Seattle's invitation for the 1932 Rotary convention having been accepted, the club immediately outlined preliminary plans to make the affair a success. However, even Seattle is going to have to hustle to do better by its visitors than Vienna, with all Europe to draw upon. The Austrian capital bids fair to set a new high mark for conventions next June. Advance information of the program that is being planned gives assurance of an abundance of program material of high merit.

And the Viennese know the world can't beat them for music—especially waltzes. So music will occupy an important place on the program. One afternoon, for instance, is to be given over to "social events," and especial attention will be paid to Rotary Anns, with enough surprises for visiting children to make them starry eyed the rest of their lives.

Important items on the week's program include among other questions, a discussion of international problems. There will be classification assemblies for law, education, finance, transportation, automobile industry, printing and publishing, medicine (with the great Vienna clinics at hand), electrical industry, food industry, and fine arts and music.

Four "vertical" assemblies will be held for producers, converters, buyers, and sellers of raw materials (and their products)—wool, cotton, leather, and iron.

When James W. Davidson was just a lad, he went with Peary on an expedition into the Far North. There in the land of the long winters he acquired—along with a frozen foot—a knack of dealing with

people that now works with equal success in the Tropic Zone where the mercury every now and then threatens to run over the top of the thermometer. Jim is a genius for surmounting obstacles.

As everybody knows, Jim is starting new Rotary clubs in the Orient, and not even murderous summer heat, an impermanent European population, conflicting oriental rites and customs—nor even an automobile upset—can stop him. For example, at Klang in Salangor, which your map will show is in the icicle-like dribble in the lower right-hand corner of Asia, he got together twenty Europeans, eight Malays, seven Indians, four Eurasians, two Ceylonese, and two Chinese and—formed a promising Rotary club.

And at Bangkok, the president of the new club is none other than His Royal Highness Prince Purachatra, brother of the King of Siam—which assures an auspicious beginning for the first club in Siam. Several other high governmental officials, including five princes, are members. All Siamese members speak English, and most of them are university

men. The roster has sixty-five names, and English is the official language.

Now, to go from hot to cold again, let it be noted that the Kingdom of Iceland has been included in the Seventy-fifth District with the Kingdom of Denmark.

Some men are born heroes. Others become Rotary club secretaries. And a good word or an appreciative slap on a club secretary's back has, in all history, never been known to injure either feelings or backs.

WHEN the Cuban government inaugurated the Havana-Santiago air-mail route, Luis Machado, governor of the district comprising all Cuban Rotary clubs, was invited to attend the affair, with the secretary of communications and the postmaster-general—significant evidence of the rôle Rotary has in Cuban official circles.

Genial Albert Haak, who is shepherd to a thriving flock of Rotary clubs in South Africa, has the gift of happy phrase. "When a horse balks," he recently vouchsafed, "the balk is in his head, not in his legs. He moves on when he *thinks* he will."

Frank and Mrs. Mullholland are again settled in their home at Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A., after a trip through the Orient. And if you doubt the benefits of a visit to far-away places, just ask Frank, who is a former president of Rotary International, what it means to be a Rotarian-traveller! His little book of impressions privately printed by one of his friends to whom Frank wrote letters daily, is honeycombed with anecdotes of Rotary courtesies.

"When our train pulled into Mukden," to quote but one, "at twenty minutes after 6 a. m., we found a committee of Rotarians to welcome us. . . . The good-byes were hardly said, when the conductor approached to ask politely, 'This is Mr. Mulholland, please?' Yes, he had our picture. Someone had taken emphatic pains to see we were well cared for."



The March of Events

AVIATION—UNITED STATES

By Col. Halsey Dunwoody

WHEN industrial facts of 1930 are written up in the "book of time" the descriptions will not be glowing and show a prosperous year for business, but therein will be amazing facts of aviation's march forward in spite of the drastic economic depression.

Setbacks often lead to good things. And this is just what is happening to general business, as gleaned from the progress shown by aviation.

Aviation, an industrial infant, especially in the United States, is perhaps more closely watched than any other industry. Its growth and development means changes. Changes in standards of living and in the economic structure of life. Aviation is truly the modernized little child of the Bible leading general business from depression to a new and true prosperity.

Let me prove this. The first flight was made in 1903 by the Wright brothers and from that time until the advent of the World War very little transpired in aviation, particularly on the civil side, except in Europe. In 1918, however, experiments were made in the United States. Starting with the air mail, and in 1926—just a little more than four years ago—the first air-mail contract was awarded, paving the way for the great effort that we know as air transport.

Today there are 113 air-transport lines carrying mail, passengers, and express in the United States covering more than 120,000 miles of scheduled flight daily, with certain of these domestic lines flying some 17,000 miles daily over Canada, Mexico, Central, and South America.

There has been a steady and persistent growth in the "air-wisdom" of the people of the World in general, and the people of the United States in particular. This has prompted a Chicago newspaper editorial writer to remark:

"Predictions of the length of time it will take until we are all flying where we want to go must apparently be revised—it will be sooner."

In a survey made for THE ROTARIAN I have found the following facts which further support my claims for aviation:

1—More than 20,000,000 persons, in the United States alone, are directly, and



Col. Halsey Dunwoody, Vice-President Universal Division, American Airways, Inc.

indirectly, benefited financially by aviation's activity.

2—More than 10,000 manufacturers, and an unestimated number of jobbers, retailers, salesmen, serve the industry.

3—More than 7,500 items, ranging from abrasive papers, through bags, bearings, bolts, cable, tubing, batteries, paints and varnishes, gasoline and oils, furniture and carpets, are manufactured and sold daily to the industry.

4—More than \$200,000,000 is paid for these items annually.

5—Passenger traffic has grown throughout the World but has increased four-fold in the United States in 1930 as compared with 1929 records.

6—Air-mail poundage gained 300,000 pounds in the last report of the postoffice department, while air express showed an increase from 976,219 pounds to 1,145,477 pounds.

7—The department of commerce, during the last 18 months, has lighted 4,465 additional miles of airway, making a total of 17,500 miles now available for

24-hour service; established and lighted 95 intermediate landing-fields; installed 433 revolving beacons and 68 flashing beacon lights; equipped 5,500 miles of airways with automatic telegraph-type-writer circuits to collect and disseminate weather information; installed 33 radio-broadcasting stations and nine radio-range beacons.

8—Department of commerce spends \$5,000,000 annually maintaining established airways.

9—Two new trans-continental air mail and passenger lines opened in 1930.

10—Plans for 1931 call for lighting of 3,000 more miles of airways; operation of 33 more radio-range beacons; equipping 2,800 more miles of airways with telegraph-type-writer circuits and opening of 20 more radio-communication stations.

11—Extension of air-mail service and the possible inauguration of a trans-Atlantic mail service.

THE aviation industry today stands on a solid rock and enters the year 1931 with excellent prospects. It, aided by radio, another industrial infant, has reduced the size of the world today to that of the Roman Empire at its peak; is changing our conception of time and distance, and is building for permanent world peace. Any attempt to predict the exact growth and development of the industry for the next 12 months would be futile.

Aircraft operations are turning more and more money into the channels of trade. Take gasoline and oils alone. In 1926 planes flew some 23,000,000 miles in the United States using 3,300,000 gallons of gasoline and 165,000 gallons of oil. In 1929 the total mileage was 147,000,000 miles when 20,576,468 gallons of gasoline and 1,028,823 gallons of oil were consumed. The 1930 mileage is likely to reach 400,000,000 miles.

It is readily seen that this increased activity demands more labor, more planes, more airports, and more supplies, which in turn affords a vast army of workers better living conditions and a greater buying power.

The ballyhoo of 1928 and 1929 has been eliminated from the industry which has had a decidedly beneficial effect on the whole aviation effort. Those manufacturers and operators who survived have placed their house in order and look to 1931 for new and more remarkable achievements, aviation, both abroad and in the United States, having met with universal acceptance and having earned a permanent place in our routine of activities.

ELMER DRESSMAN is a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Post*. His article "The City That Found Itself" is based upon a thorough acquaintance with all the facts. His recent article in *THE ROTARIAN* on the employer-employee relations at the Proctor and Gamble soap works, was widely commented upon by readers.

Rome C. Stephenson is president of the St. Joseph County Savings Bank at South Bend, Indiana, and this year is president of the American Bankers' Association.

Leslie Roberts, a Canadian writer, says in a recent letter: "If anyone wants to know whence comes all this galaxy of facts about the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, you might tell them that I have been living in a maze of reports produced by government commissions of both countries, other reports by eminent economists, and books offered for and against by a couple of other well-meaning gentlemen. My head literally swims with muck about the waterway."

Carl Holliday is dean of the University of Toledo, at Toledo, Ohio. . . . *Percy B. Prior* is an Australian writer from Sydney who is in close contact with the splendid work Rotary is doing there.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, seat of Yale University. But he never attended Yale. Instead, he began his business career at sixteen in a steel-wire mill, and later was a laborer in the mills of the Pittsburgh Wire Company. His rise in the industrial world has been rapid, and provides just one more example for youth that there is no satisfactory substitute for hard work.

Sydney A. Clark is a globe trotter *par excellence*. He knows his Vienna by heart and has recently had a volume published dealing with travel in Austria.

Lillian Dow Davidson's increasingly popular series of travel impressions continue this month. This is her second article dealing with India.

[Continued from page 21]

mansion, and that, although fireplaces had to be replenished every hour, there was not a stick of wood to be obtained because "people can't be found to cut and haul it."

At length she found one chopper in the town; but after he had cut enough logs to last two days he grew tired and quit. Finally at considerable expense the government officials persuaded wood-choppers and drivers to come down from

Philadelphia, but extravagant promises were necessary to restrain these laborers from fleeing from the national capital.

As there was not a grate in the city, coal or charcoal was useless, and indeed on a good many days President Adams and his patient wife suffered discomfort from the dampness and cold. Mrs. Adams hung her washing in what she called the great audience room, the Blue Room of today, but there was complaint from the servants that the fires in this chamber were too feeble to aid in drying the garments. [Cont'd on page 43]



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Rotary's Hole-in-One Club

BEHOLD! Oh worthies of Rotary's Hole-in-One Club, twenty-five tested neophytes are before you.

Each has made a hole-in-one. And one of this group performed a feat so extraordinary that it loosed the fancy of the muse.

Kenneth Greene, of London, Ontario, Canada, on the eighteenth hole of the Hunt Club, in view of a crowded veranda, lifted his ball for a perfect 255 yards to the green, and—straight into the cup.

Above is printed the poetical adulation the deed inspired—and this goes for his fellow fortunates also pictured above.

O, Kenneth Greene, what joy supreme
To hole your drive from off the green
To do it proud, before the crowd
And not like some in privacy.
'Twas great indeed to thus succeed
In gaining gifts, that you'll agree
Will help you through the winter blue,
And add to your prosperity.
So here's to you, who stand, ye Ken
A One-der to we lesser men.

TOP ROW:

1. Edward B. Flint, London, Ont., Canada, Thames Valley G. C., 115 yards;
2. Dr. Gifford Hayward, Jamestown, N. Y., two holes-in-one, Look-Out Point G. C. at Font Hill, Ont., Canada, and at Moon Brook C. C.;
3. J. P. Weinacker, Mobile, Ala., Mobile C. C.; 135 yards;

SECOND ROW:

1. J. D. Coles, Covina, Calif., Mountain Meadows C. C., 180 yards;
2. Stewart Mathews, Bellingham, Wash., Bellingham G. and C. C., 200 yards;
3. Rev. Charles E. King, Wellington, Kans., 130 yards;

4. John M. Hardy, Coldwater, Mich., 185 yards;
5. Arthur H. Andrews, Portland, Maine;
6. Harley G. Moorhead, Omaha, Neb., Omaha C. C., 156 yards.

THIRD ROW:

1. Kenneth C. Greene, London, Ont., Canada; London Hunt and C. C., 255 yards;
2. R. J. Barrows, Jamestown, N. Y., Gulf Hills C. C. at Ocean Springs, Miss.;
3. Wm. H. Blatchford, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Calgary Municipal G. C., 143 yards;
4. Charles S. Passavant, Zelenople, Pa., Greenville, Pa., C. C., 115 yards;
5. T. Marvin Cullum, Dallas, Tex., Dallas C. C., 120 yards;
6. Clyde B. Asher, Washington, D. C., Burning Tree C. C. (photo: Harris & Ewing)

FOURTH ROW:

1. Cully Thayer, Henry Fetzer, Al Noren, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., all of whom made the same 140-yard hole;
2. Cleon J. Chase, Concord, N. H., 155 yards;
3. William H. Reed, Taunton, Mass., Segregan-sett C. C., twice made hole-in-one, 1926 and 1930 same hole, 132 yards;
4. W. Roy Barnard, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, Ottawa Hunt and G. C., 155 yards;
5. W. C. McCall, Logan, W. Va., Guyan C. C., 140 yards.

[Continued from page 41]

As New Year's Day, 1801, approached and conditions seemed not to improve, President Adams suggested omitting the reception for this one year, but Mrs. Adams, with characteristic energy, declared that the custom instituted by Washington should never be ignored as long as she was mistress of the President's Palace. This, of course, ended the argument. The reception began promptly on time, and was, under the circumstances, a brilliant success.

As the guests neared the mansion they found the rains had created a fair-sized river which flowed turbulently in front of the house. But by the aid of a wooden bridge, which Mr. Adams had ordered constructed at the last moment, the visitors managed to reach the door without much discomfort. Great yawning spaces occupied the place where the main staircase should have been, and the large rooms on the lower floor were yet windowless and unplastered. But Mrs. Adams thoughtfully removed the furniture from a suite of bed-rooms on the second floor, and introduced the guests to that section by means of a narrow private stairway.

And the dishes seen at that first Washington reception! Their variety was amazing. Mrs. Adams' china had been almost totally wrecked in the journey from Philadelphia, and the household cupboards of every Tom, Dick, and Harry in the government service were called to the rescue. But the American of 1801 was democratic and not particular, and the heavy refreshments, consisting of several kinds of meats, cakes, and wines, were enjoyed as thoroughly on the thick dishes as though eaten from silver and golden platters.

A STRANGE scene—in those bare upper rooms of the White House on the first day of January, 1801. Men in home-spun clothes and top-boots talked loudly to finely dressed representatives from Paris and London. Servants trooped noisily in, dragging logs of firewood and requesting distinguished-looking diplomats to open the way to the smoky fireplaces. Candles glittered everywhere—the East Room required one hundred and eighty—and it often meant sharp watching to avoid the drippings.

Honest but homely democracy declared itself in stentorian tones. Every visitor

felt that the president's house was his also, and even years later Charles Dickens declared that he found a congressman seated with his feet on a White House mantel. There was constant complaint because guests persisted in cutting off pieces of curtains as mementoes, and even whittled bits from the chairs to show their admiring neighbors back home! The guards and policemen were not exactly anxious to capture such destructive visitors, for the hostile newspapers might have raised a hue and cry of "aristocracy," "monarchy," and "persecuting the common citizen."

From Jefferson to Jackson, raw democracy flaunted itself. Jefferson shocked the French minister on an official visit by greeting him in a bathrobe and slippers and with uncombed hair. Jackson frequently sprawled in his shirt sleeves on the portico and smoked an old cob pipe. It is thought, however, that Jackson reached the climax of democratic informality when at one of his New Year's receptions he refreshed the guests with crackers and cheese!

From the very first one in 1801, these New Year's entertainments have been highly popular. Such crowds were attracted to the earlier ones that ambassadors and ministers were compelled to enter by a south window, while on several occasions a wooden bridge was built from a north window as an exit. Originally the White House faced the river, as was the custom in most colonial mansions; but in the course of time the river was forced back, and the intervening swamp compelled the front or south door to become the back door. Henceforth guests had to be driven almost entirely around the grounds to enter the mansion.

This added, of course, to the crowding and confusion. Jefferson thought a few open-air structures for waiting purposes might be a solution, and he it was who suggested the beautiful north and south porticoes that now adorn the building.

If the reports of the refreshments served at early receptions are correct, there was indeed a compelling need for both the cows and the vegetables; for in those days, when food and labor were cheap, nothing short of a feast satisfied the guests. However, after Jackson was shoved out of his own dining room by the hungry mob, the idea of furnishing a banquet became unpopular. In recent

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years, almost nothing but a smile and a hand-shake has been served.

In the days of Adams and Jefferson no one stood back for formalities. It was a game of "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Today, however, international difficulties might arise through one little error in the matter of precedence. The president and his wife take their position in the Blue Room. The wife of the vice-president and the wives of the cabinet members assist in the "standing." The superintendent of public grounds and buildings must stand at the president's left and a navy officer by the president's wife while an usher repeats the name of the visitor to these two officers as the guests enter.

First come the diplomatic corps, led by the men longest in government service; then the justice of the supreme court;

Vienna's Gifts to Us

[Continued from page 15]

corpses into one of the hideous open graves, but he found the bed delightful and slept long and soundly.

The dreadful news went around the city that poor Augustin was no more, but suddenly, refreshed by his fine long sleep in the grave, he appeared at one of his familiar haunts playing the dudelsack. The delighted Viennese saw in this a miracle and they praised heaven that lieber Augustin had been raised from the dead. The modern city has erected a fine fountain to him, though it pours forth a fluid with which the minstrel had very slight acquaintance—pure water.

In a line of endeavor far removed from music the city on the Danube has reached unequalled heights and has shared with the world the results of her brilliant work. I refer to the achievements of the medical faculty of her university. The lessening of human affliction would seem to be the greatest of all arts and in this art Vienna stands absolutely supreme. Her "Roll of Honor" has been graphically set forth by Dr. J. Alexander Mahan, whose published and personally spoken word (for I met him on several occasions in Paris) has given me a more definite knowledge of what I had grasped only vaguely.

In a compass so limited as this article one can do scarcely more than tabulate the names of those outstanding men of medical science in Vienna who have be-

then the senators and congressmen; then the main officers of the District of Columbia; then the army and navy officers headed by the generals and admirals. After various lesser lights in the U. S. government service enter, "the public," is hurried in at one door and out at another, and so quickly that the majority have only a vague impression of having shaken hands with the president of the United States.

It is strange how the New Year's reception custom persists. A *bona fide* reception was really possible in the old days when the population of Washington was small and the means of travel difficult, but now it is a rather futile gesture. Besides, it is so much easier simply to wait until the next campaign when the president-to-be will be seeking you to shake your hand.

come front page news or common subjects of conversation throughout the world. Who are they?

Sigmund Freud, a Moravian Jew, began to probe the subconscious mind. He developed psycho-analysis, which has not, despite the host of quacks who have played with Freud's idea, sunk into the limbo of forgotten fads.

Alfred Adler was a pupil of Freud. He disagreed sharply with his teacher on some points and finally established a school and a following of his own. He it was who coined the phrase "Inferiority Complex," which has been so irreverently and unintelligently juggled from home to stage, from stage to pulpit. He was not, however, a mere phrase-maker but a great constructive psychologist.

ADOLF LORENZ is another whose name is high on Vienna's Roll of Honor. His story is a veritable sermon on success. Headed apparently for an extraordinary career as a surgeon, he was tragically stopped in his tracks by an odd misfortune. His hands proved to be very sensitive to the acids in which he dipped his instruments for sterilization. His delicate fingers, alas, swelled like sausages and became utterly useless. After an almost indecently short period of mourning for the loss of his "surgeon's fingers" he turned his keen mind to the very dullest subject in the world, namely flat foot.

He wrote a remarkably lively book on the subject and became in a very short time the world's leading orthopedist. When he came to New York he was almost mobbed by the curious, as if he had been the latest radio crooner.

Eugene Steinach. There is a name to conjure with. His experiments have been along a line so dazzling that humanity has, so to speak, held its breath. He has succeeded in many cases in lengthening human life and renewing what is to all effects youth, first by gland transplantation and then by a simpler method of duct ligating.

There are a dozen more stars of the first or second magnitude in Vienna's firmament but I shall not risk wearying you by even naming them.

Suppose you are not musical nor yet much interested in medical science. Still Vienna will give you much. Do you like to dance? Vienna loves it too. In any of the smart dancing places girls of irreproachable character and of Viennese beauty expect to be asked by strangers to dance, but it must be done in a civilized manner. Even a little courtliness, if you can achieve it, is not distasteful. The very gayest young blades of Vienna make it a practice to kiss the partner's hand after every dance. I cannot at the moment think of any American man who would do such an appalling thing but Vienna does actually achieve courtliness without affectation.

Do you like swimming? The public swimming-baths in and near Vienna,

both indoor and outdoor, are the finest to be found anywhere in Europe. Do not be alarmed at the scanty sum total of the Austrian bathing suit. The fat bathers are of course depressing in such mythical attire, but the slim ones, the athletes, are like Greek gods and goddesses. They come, moreover, not to stare but to swim.

Do you like conversational dawdling in a café? The public café seems to be almost life itself to the Viennese. In hundreds of fine establishments the business and social life of the capital goes its eager or joyous way to the accompaniment of the best coffee in Europe. Vienna gave coffee to Europe. You can sip it if you like in a café on Kolschitzkygasse where some centuries ago a Polish spy, by name Kolschitzky, found a sack of curious brown beans left by the retreating Turks and brewed therefrom Europe's first civilized cup of this delightful beverage. It is *real* coffee in Vienna to this day, with cream and whipped cream if you like—as different as any drink can possibly be from that beverage known throughout Paris as *café crème*.

Take what you want from this generous, versatile city's bag of gifts. You can hardly make a mistake, for whatever you take will be seasoned with good taste and that *Gemütlichkeit* which can be felt but not defined. The only real mistake a Rotarian could make in connection with Vienna next summer would be—not to go.

Oh, Doctor, Doctor!

[Continued from page 10]

aspect of purchasing power. Many a man, whose normal income would consist of salary or a more or less fixed return from investments or profits in business, gazing at the paper profits that he had made in the stock-market, even though he did not actually take them out in cash would, consciously or unconsciously say:

"There are my savings," or "There is a big increase in salary—why shouldn't I spend all of my regular income on things I want?"

The result of a psychological reaction such as that would be to inject added purchasing power directly into the chan-

nels of current trade, and if reports of the widespread public participation in stock speculation were true, it would be of sufficient volume to constitute an economic factor. It meant for these persons, as for the speculators who cashed their profits, possibly the purchasing of a more expensive house than might otherwise have been selected, or a new and more expensive automobile before it was time to scrap the old one, or more frequent trips to the theatre, or new furniture, or many luxuries and indulgences that might not have otherwise been considered possible.

In short, the inflation of purchasing



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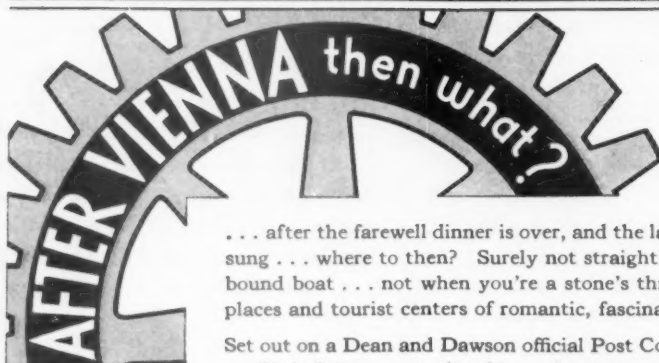
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power in the United States during the period of the boom through the operation of these various factors was probably as great as this country has ever seen. Obversely the sudden cessation of their activity constituted one of the greatest instances of the contraction of effective purchasing power in the nation's history. The result was much the same as if from under a generally expanded banking credit structure several hundred million dollars of the gold that was actually required to support that structure had been removed, necessitating a rapid deflation, which would inevitably have been followed by sharply falling prices and depression.

The impact of such a blow would of itself have been enough to stagger the nation and leave it prostrate for many months, even if it had not already been over-burdened under unrealized conditions of overproduction and swollen inventories which subsequent events have shown were also present.

Overproduction, and top-heavy inventories, are, of course, relative terms. They may be brought about not only by the actual physical output or accumulation of more goods than the market can absorb, but also by the sudden withdrawal from the market of a vast amount of purchasing power. When that occurs, what was but yesterday not an oversupply when there were ample means of payment at hand to absorb it, may tomorrow become a very heavy overload on the market.

THE contraction of purchasing power described in the foregoing, therefore, of itself suddenly left the market in a state of overproduction almost overnight. Manufacturing and sales programs were generally based on a state of affairs that abruptly terminated. Even before this, the productive machinery of the United States in many lines had been geared up to such a pitch as to be able to turn out more goods than even the 1928 and 1929 markets could absorb without a considerable amount of price concessions, which of course only aggravated the case.

Many business men who had previously been optimistic, at this point began to view their situation with alarm. "Let's call in the doctor," they said. But no one had a remedy.

In view of the foregoing where do

we stand at present? The sequence of events sketched shows that the business depression in large part was due to the sharp contraction of a large volume of the public's purchasing power which depended on a structure of speculative credit created outside the normal application of commercial banking credit resources to basic industry and trade. Today, however, I believe we can feel confident that that situation and its results have been largely cleared up by the readjustments of recent months.

Especially is the banker, who is the custodian of the purchasing power that stimulates the sound, normal activities of industry, commerce, and finance, as distinguished from the inflated purchasing power created by forces beyond his control and associated with the late period of speculation, in a particularly strong position today to play his part in a new start. The banking powers under his control are fully prepared to place in the hands of prudent business men ample credit resources to aid in inaugurating a new era of prosperity and progress.

As a result, when the time for business revival and expansion comes I am confident that recovery will not, as in some former business cycles, be held back by the factor of a banking credit situation that is not favorable to increased business activity. In some previous cycles the banks became over-extended in financing the period of activity. This condition was prolonged or even made worse by the necessity of carrying their customers over the subsequent period of depression, because business stagnation made it impossible for many customers to pay off old loans at a normal rate of liquidation and the tightness of money made the cost of fresh loans for new undertakings prohibitive. The clearing up of this situation was requisite before a new start could be made, but this condition is not present in banking today.

WITHOUT attempting to prophesy when business recovery may be expected in 1931, it can be safely predicted that when the time comes for increasing commercial and industrial activity the banks will be fully able to lend their support to justifiable plans for business expansion. Their liquid condition and the confidence of bankers in the future will warrant them in expanding credit.

It is the business of banking to supply

to commerce and industry the purchasing power for expenditures that create profits. This purchasing power, applied to the purchase, manufacture, and distribution of raw materials and fabricated goods brings expanding business activity and this leads to enlarged employment. Finally there develops the stage of economic movement which is prosperity.

I find in my contacts among bankers widespread confidence that the present season probably represents the final stages in the depressive phases of the current business cycle. Banking credit consists not only of money, but also of confidence on the part of bankers that successful results will flow from the plans of the business men and manufacturers who come to them for financial cooperation. Therefore I predict that when the time comes for an upturn in business both these elements will be found in ample measure in our banks.

This, however, does not mean that bankers will be disposed to encourage business men in any but the soundest types of basic enterprises through extending credit to them. It stands to the credit of banking that the structure of inflated credit and prices in the recent period of speculation which caused the trouble in the securities markets was not created directly or chiefly by the use of banking resources. Its inflationary element came essentially from loans by others than banks. As a result the banks were free to go on supplying business requirements at reasonable rates. Furthermore when the speculative collapse came they were able to take over in the emergency a large volume of stock-market loans and thus avert a far greater disaster than actually occurred.

Banking in recent years has gone through a distinct period of strengthening by two processes. One has been the drastic and unhappy, but nevertheless necessary, elimination of excess or incompetently managed banking units. The other has been the widespread increase in knowledge and skill among bankers along lines of scientific bank management, particularly in respect to investment policies, distribution of earning assets in a better-balanced structure, and the reduction of operating costs. These conditions will inevitably make for a sounder economic contribution than ever on the part of bankers in the construction of the next period of prosperity.

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The River That Has No End

[Continued from page 25]

words of the prophets. This is no new-born dream hatched in the agile brains of the profit-hunter, the election-seeker, and the promoter. As far back as 1895 there were inter-governmental gestures, and in 1902 an international investigating commission was appointed. Then ensued long discussions and editorial fusillades.

Several controversial points were raised

by this airing of opinion, and in the midst of its post-war continuance, the governments in Washington and Ottawa referred the subject in its entirety to the International Joint Commission.

In January, 1922, the commissioners reported unanimously to their respective governments and suggested the creation of a treaty, particularly in regard to improvements to navigation between Montreal and Lake Ontario. They advised that such works as lay wholly within the borders of one country be maintained and operated by that country, subject to in-

spection by an international board, that the cost of all navigation works be apportioned between the two countries on the basis of the benefits to accrue to each and that the cost of works for the combined uses of navigation and power, over and above the cost of works for navigation alone, should be equally apportioned.

Here, at last, was something tangible and unbiased which the newspaper reader could take between his teeth. Widespread discussion again ensued in republic and dominion. In Washington, the New York cohorts again entered the fray and urged abandoning the Saint Lawrence and the immediate construction of an enlarged Erie Canal. In Canada interests centered in Montreal, and the Province of Quebec launched thunderbolts on the heads of the protagonists of the project. Inland, and particularly in the Great Lakes states and the Province of Ontario, others rushed to defend the report and called for immediate application of its recommendations.

American opinion crystallized when the federal administration approved the scheme and instructed Secretary Hughes to notify the Canadian Government of Washington's desire to implement the report by treaty. Canada, however, asked for time to study the recommendations of the commissioners and the joint board of engineers.

THE present finds each major political group in Canada committed to a policy of finding the best possible solution and, in due course, to seeing that solution through to its end. To the Dominion's credit it must always be remembered that though refraining from the final commitments of partnership with the United States—partially because of the magnitude of the costs to be undertaken and partially because it takes time to create an informed national public opinion—she has proceeded with key works at great cost to her national treasury. The United States—through no fault of her own, it is true—has stood by and done nothing. Here, at least, is proof of Canada's *bona fides*. All that now remains for settlement is the item concerning international waters, in the region where Ontario meets New York in mid-stream.

Inasmuch as successive American administrations, including the Hoover Government, have endorsed the joint commission's recommendations and the



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subsequent report of the wholly American Saint Lawrence Commission, following this approval by formal requests for a treaty, the lay mind is bound to wonder what reasons have been at the root of Canada's refusal to sign articles of partnership.

The hue and cry of the die-hard nationalist has had much to do with the confusion, and the need for complete information on the part of the Canadian people has been another contributory cause. Cost and the absence of the urgent need which impels the United States to quick action are other factors which have played important parts in the formation of Canadian policy.

During the life of the recently deposed MacKenzie King government, it was always the contention of the prime minister's opponents that he was too friendly with the United States and, if you please, was engaged in the sale of our good Canadian souls into American industrial bondage. The theory was far fetched, but it was the sort of groundless theory which permits of violent exposition on the hustings and it contributed in no small way to the defeat of Mr. King by Mr. Bennett.

The new prime minister now finds himself caught between the Scylla of completing the waterway and the Charybdis of a policy which has no great leaning towards trucking and trading with Uncle Sam, when truck and trade can be diverted elsewhere. Just what the outcome will be is not easy to forecast, but Bennett is a business executive and an industrialist at heart and I fancy that he will extricate himself from the aperture between the upper and nether millstones and that the job will proceed, as and when the prime minister deems it in the public interest, for that is Bennett's way.

Fair division of the cost of development between the potential partner nations has been the subject of much discussion in both countries, all experts agreeing that the only economical mode of procedure lies in a combined navigation and power plan, the whole to be carried out by an estimated expenditure of \$839,187,000. Of this figure \$180,000,000 is set aside for navigation works to be carried on in the Great Lakes Division, of which sum Canada has already spent more than \$115,000,000 for the New Welland Ship Canal, the remainder

being required to deepen channels between the Upper Lakes and to construct a new lock at Sault Sainte Marie.

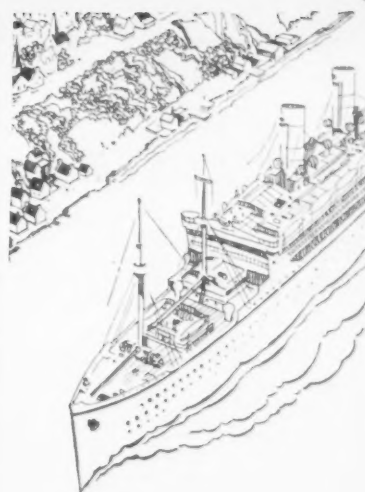
In the River Division, \$658,487,000 is the figure mentioned, of which sum \$270,000,000 will go into power and navigation development of the international river, and the balance into the developments in Canadian waters from the New York-Ontario boundary into the harbor of Montreal. Here again, Canada is already in the field and, by arrangement with the Beauharnois Power Corporation of Montreal, will receive a channel twenty-seven feet in depth, cutting through the Soulages section, as part payment for power rights granted to the company, leaving only the construction of locks as a direct charge on the Canadian people.

PROBLEMS peculiarly national face each of the countries involved. In the case of the United States, the need of new transport routes from the middle west to the Atlantic seaboard is urgent. Canada, however, is in far better position in regard to railway facilities than is her neighbor and has no immediately acute need for full development of the all-water route.

On the power side, the United States can absorb at once her full share of the energy awaiting development, while Canada is amply provided with water power in the developed and undeveloped stages. Hence Canada has no spur to haste, while the howls of need continually prick the flanks of her neighbor to the south. Here is the clearest keynote to the delay seen on the one hand and to the repeated requests for action heard on the other.

Many suggestions have come from experts as to how the costs of the enterprise ought to be divided. In the final analysis it becomes increasingly apparent that separation of navigation from power must be effected—even though construction is simultaneous, for economy's sake—leaving New York State to develop its own half of the international river and the Province of Ontario to bring the Canadian share of that section into production, while, down river, Quebec Province develops its power in conjunction with the dominion's installation of navigation channels.

This is the procedure at present in hand in connection with the Beauharnois



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enterprise. Under some such arrangement the vested rights of all provinces and states concerned find ample protection and Canada will remain completely in possession of her own water power, the export of which commodity is banned under dominion statute.

THE discussions in regard to distribution of costs directly chargeable to navigation have covered a broad field, but, briefly, two or three major factors can be said to govern Canadian public opinion. First, since Canada's need for the waterway is by no means as urgent as that of the United States, it follows as corollary that the benefits accruing to the republic will be infinitely greater than those for the dominion.

In the second place it must be kept in mind that although the United States enjoys equal privileges with Canada on the Saint Lawrence, the cost of the existing waterway has been borne almost completely by the northern member of the firm. Although the outlet from Montreal to the Atlantic is geographically Canadian in its entirety, it is almost equally American so far as rights in its use are concerned, yet it has been made and maintained by Canada.

In the up-river zone, though equally enjoyed by the United States, installation and maintenance of navigation works has been almost entirely a charge on the Canadian people. Similarly the cost of the New Welland Canal, linking the Great Lakes into one huge navigation chain and permitting the passage of Upper Lakers as far east as the American

ports of Oswego and Ogdensburg, has been born entirely by Canada.

The attitude of the large body of Canadian public opinion which is not averse to mutual development, therefore, is that the cost of navigation improvements through the international section of the river ought to be borne by the United States. It is even held in some quarters that Washington ought to be asked to foot the bill for deepening and re-canalizing the Canadian river from the Ontario-New York line into the harbor of Montreal. Just how radical such thinking may be, I cannot say. It is offered here merely as a typical example of the almost innumerable plans mooted from time to time by interests generally regarded as sane.

That partnership, in one form or another, will provide the ultimate solution, I have little doubt, unless circumstances unforeseen arise. That this solution will be forthcoming speedily I firmly believe, for geographically speaking, these nations are one entity, the need is present and trade must find its outlet as surely as water seeks its natural level.

Then, indeed, North America will have opened her front door to the sea and the broad highway will bring its ships from Duluth to Singapore, from Liverpool to Fort William and from Chicago to Cathay.

Then, indeed, the Saint Lawrence will become The River That Has No End, in fact as well as legend—though sometimes, I confess, one wonders if it is the discussion that has no end, not the river.

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But when we're not entirely whole

Or something's gnawing at our soul,

He pours, to guide us in our blindness,

The healing milk of human kindness.

—ARTHUR L. LIPPMANN

The City That Found Itself

[Continued from page 8]

Then Henry Bentley, Guy Mallon, Seasongood, Heintz, and others organized the Birdless Ballot League, which sought a nonpartisan city ballot. "Vote for men and not for birds!" was the cry. Various groups with various remedies for the city's ills were consolidated. An amendment to the city charter was proposed, providing for a city manager-small council government. The old-machine organization fought this bitterly, but it was approved by the voters by a two to one majority in the 1924 election.

To refute the cry of the organization and its newspaper supporters that non-partisanship in city government would hurt the two-party system in national government, reform leaders pointed out that while the voters rebuked the local Republican organization they gave Coolidge 95,000 votes to 31,000 for LaFollette and 26,000 for Davis.

FLUSHED with success, the city-manager proponents formed the City Charter Committee, with Henry Bentley as chairman. They built up a nonpartisan organization of volunteer workers and indorsed nine candidates for the new small council. The proportional-representation system of voting, which gives representation to minority groups, was included in the charter amendment. In 1925 after a strenuous campaign the Charter Committee elected six councilmen to three of those on the Hynicka organization slate.

Four of the Charter councilmen were independent Republicans, two Democrats. The council elected Seasongood, one of the former, mayor. He had become the plumed knight of good government. His voice was ever heard, loud and fearless, in behalf of the new deal. He minced no words, he gave and asked no quarter. He earned the deep hatred of the old-machine organization.

The new city manager was to be paid \$25,000 a year. Seasongood and his associates cast about for a suitable man. They finally decided upon Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, director of Public Buildings and Parks in Washington, D. C., an army engineer. They employed Sherrill without asking his politics. To this day they do not know his party affiliation, if any, and the same is true of

Sherrill's successor, C. A. Dykstra, the present city manager.

* * *

Mayor Seasongood and the first Charter government, with Sherrill as manager, took office January 1, 1926. The administration made good from the start. There was no wholesale firing of organization employees at the city hall. Those who made good under the merit system were retained. They were freed of the burden of paying tribute to the party-machine campaign funds amounting to two and one-half per cent of yearly salaries.

In many cases pay was increased to give men and women a living wage.

Confidence restored, the people voted Sherrill bond issues. Streets were repaired, economies were effected, favoritism in contracts and purchasing was stopped, a real system of civil service was put into effect. Cincinnati began to look up. Students of municipal government flocked to the city to see what was going on.

At the next election, in 1927, the Hynicka organization, with only its courthouse patronage left, tried to regain control of the city government. Knowing that Sherrill was regarded as slightly less than a demi-god by the public, the machine reversed itself and indorsed the city-manager plan. It pledged support of Sherrill if its candidates were put in office. It even indorsed two of the Charter councilmen for re-election, though actually giving them little support. But the voters were not misled. Again six Charter councilmen were elected, four of them Republicans and two Democrats as before. Two organization Republicans and one Republican running independently also were put in council.

"Keep the Charter in the Hands of Its Friends!" was the winning battle cry of the Charter Committee.

* * *

THE city council re-elected Murray Seasongood mayor. He was a tower of strength to Sherrill. Against the assaults of the minority, the mayor defended the manager's plans and helped carry them through to fruition. He counter-attacked and denounced the "sniping" of the or-

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ganization, now entrenched in the courthouse.

The years 1928-29 were a repetition of the two previous years. Cincinnati's fame as the "best governed city" spread through the country. In 1929 the second attempt of the "old gang" organization to regain the city hall was frustrated. Fred Schneller, councilman, had succeeded to the leadership through the death of Hynicka. Again the Proportional Representation system returned six charter councilmen after a campaign in which the slogan was "Keep Cincinnati the Best-Governed City!" Three of these charter men were independent Republicans, three were Democrats. Three organization Republicans also retained their proportional representation.

The newspapers of the city were divided in these campaigns. Throughout the *Post* stood by the charter régime. The *Times-Star*, still opposing the breaking down of party lines, indorsed a divided slate in 1927, but in 1929 approved all the charter candidates. Its associate editor, Russell Wilson, a man of culture and distinction, whose heart always was with the charter movement, was named mayor in the latter year, succeeding Seasongood who announced he wished to retire from public life.

The *Enquirer* split its endorsements in both years, announcing it favored the best men on both tickets, while the *Commercial Tribune*, true to the organization, remained solidly for the Hynicka-Schneller candidates. Because of the manifest benefits the city was receiving under Sherrill, his newspaper support was almost unanimous. His mistakes, when he made them, were not pounced upon. Even the *Commercial Tribune* did not often attack him. His accomplishments made him a popular idol. Yet he stood aloof from politics.

* * *

LAST spring Sherrill resigned to become vice-president of a chain-store organization. The charter administration, after due deliberation, offered the post to C. A. Dykstra, in charge of the Los Angeles' waterworks system. It insisted that an out-of-town man, free from local political entanglements and influences, was better equipped to handle the job, as in the case of Sherrill.

During his six months in office Dykstra has proved a worthy successor to

Sherrill. Indeed, many Charter backers believe the change was timely. They say Sherrill was the ideal man to build up an efficient government on the ruins of the old machine régime, but that with it now established new problems are arising with which Dykstra, who is not an engineer and less of a military disciplinarian than Sherrill, is better fitted to cope.

Nobody knows Dykstra's politics, but that he is a liberal, with a fine sense of the value of social service, is apparent to all.

* * *

"One of the things which has helped make the charter government a success," says Mayor Wilson, "is its absolutely nonpartisan character. Nobody asks what the manager's politics may be. When we were considering offering the post to Colonel U. S. Grant, III, grandson of a Republican president, there was no protest from the Democratic members of the council. Here in the mayor's office rests the ark of the covenant of the charter government and it is the duty of the mayor to uphold the manager's hands in every way possible.

"The charter government has permanency and the people like it. There no longer is any doubt that it is here to stay."

* * *

IN THE first three years of charter administration Cincinnati built more mileage of streets than in the entire 10 years preceding.

Through economy in building streets, Sherrill saved the city \$263,000 in 1928 over what the costs of building the same mileage would have been under the old régime in 1925.

He reorganized the police and fire departments, increased the city's contribution to the police relief and firemen's pension funds, built five times as much sewer construction as the old government per year and reduced the cost per mile 38 per cent. He put through, with the aid of the council, new gas and electric rates that saved consumers \$750,000 a year.

On one street alone, Kellogg avenue, Sherrill saved the city \$637,000. He found that by reducing the grade of the proposed street, planned by the former régime, he could and did build it for \$626,300, as against the \$1,300,000 originally figured on.

Cincinnati's business has profited by the city's reputation as the best-governed municipality. One of the latest instances of faith in the Queen City is the building of a forty-eight-story tower building by the Starrett Brothers of New York. This involves a \$33,000,000 investment, and includes a hotel, office building, two department stores, a garage, and an arcade.

* * *

LAST November's election was the greatest victory of the nonpartisan movement in Hamilton county. Captain Victor Heintz, who was prominent in the early charter movement, led independent Republican revolts against the county courthouse machine in the primaries of 1926 and 1928. His Citizens' Republican movement achieved only partial success. This year a coalition of independent Republicans and Democrats was formed. Seven candidates, three Democrats and four Republicans, were nominated by petition for county offices. A bitter campaign was waged.

Seasongood came from retirement to be spokesman for the independents, organized as the Citizens' Committee. Mayor Wilson declared his whole-hearted interest in their success. Many of the charter adherents joined the fight, although the Charter Committee and the Citizens' Committee retained their separate identities. Much to the surprise of the Schneller organization, it lost every courthouse office at issue. For the first time in forty years the machine has been ousted from the county courthouse. It loses control of most of its remaining 1800 jobs. These will be placed under civil service, as at the City Hall, and the jobholders will be relieved of the burden of making campaign contributions and of going out and getting votes.

Heintz, like Bentley, seeks no reward for the victory he and his helpers have won. It is generally agreed that it augurs well for the return of the city charter government next year.

Women have played a great part in the Charter and Citizens victories. With the zeal of crusaders they have organized every ward and township. Without them, the leaders say, neither movement could have succeeded.

"Good government in Cincinnati and Hamilton county," says Mayor Wilson, "was made possible by the enactment of the nineteenth amendment."

* * *

ONE of the great accomplishments of the present Cincinnati city administration has been its unemployment relief plan. Just recently Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Unemployment, held this plan out as a model to all cities and urged that it be adopted, in modified form if necessary.

The plan is largely the work of Fred K. Hoehler, Cincinnati welfare director. Two years ago Colonel Sherrill, then manager, with the aid of Hoehler, C. M. Bookman, Community Chest secretary, and James A. Wilson, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, took the steps which launched the Cincinnati Committee on the Stabilization of Employment.

Woods says its well-balanced program has helped materially to better the local situation. The keynote of the Cincinnati plan is the permanent co-ordination of all community resources of the Cincinnati region in good times as well as in depressions.

The seventeen committee members include representatives of industry, labor, welfare agencies, government, and education. Mayors of surrounding cities and representatives of the county government are among the committeemen. City Manager Dykstra acts as co-chairman with former Manager Sherrill. Hoehler is secretary. William Cooper Procter, chairman of the board of the Procter and Gamble Company, himself the inaugurator of a forty-eight-week guaranteed employment plan in his soap factories, is on the committee.

* * *

In every way the nonpartisan movement for good government in Cincinnati and Hamilton county has "sold itself" to the voters. Few persons can be found who predict any reversal of the state of mind of the electors.

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India—Rotary at the Capital

[Continued from page 19]

regrettable that they have such a troubled India to rule over, for, as a brilliant Indian lawyer, resident in Malaya, said to me, "Poor India might be likened to a drowning man who feeling himself out of his depth and sinking, frantically strikes out at friend and foe alike."

New Delhi, the new capital of India with the palatial copper-domed Government House as its official heart, with its red and white sandstone official buildings, commanding in their classic simplicity, its imposing homes of native princes, its club-houses and more modest dwellings, is a truly imperial city of great broad streets and magnificent vistas. It was planned for a population of seventy thousand. At present and for some years to come, it will suffer from stark, staring newness but when age has mellowed it and the carefully planted trees have had time to reach full maturity, it will equal the beauty of any capital city in the world.

My husband finds that each new city seems to present its own Rotary problems, so I will now let him tell the story.

"DELHI was short of classifications. This seemed strange for Delhi, Delhi, Delhi was on the tip of everyone's tongue. The home Englishman remembers it for the heroic acts performed here during the Indian mutiny. The Indian regards it as the 'city of kings' for it has seven times been destroyed and rebuilt. All, however, know it as the important capital of this great country. To leave Delhi out of the list of Rotary clubs was not to be thought of, yet when I made my first calls in an effort to get a little committee together, I began to appreciate that regardless of its 350,000 population, in many respects Delhi was pitifully small. My first interview was with a Delhi resident whom I ran across in Bombay.

"Why, Davidson," he declared, 'among permanent residents, there are not two dozen classifications in town.'

"That seemed so impossible I had to investigate. I found the numbers certainly were limited and that here truly was a different sort of place—most places are not 'different', although their residents think they are. Here is a city where a large and very important part

of the community picks up its belongings in early spring and moves over 200 miles up hill to cool Simla to reside and carry on its work in duplicate offices and residences for half the year. The technically minded Rotarian would be horrified at the thought of a club with the right, of say half its members, to carry on meetings in another city for six months. Being rather fearful of the criticism of such individuals and the heat, for it was hot, playing havoc with my courage, I decided to follow the ancient and respectable route of organizing among those few unfortunate Europeans who sweat it out at Delhi and are known as 'permanent residents' and when you use that term you are certainly making poor use of your Webster.

"A Delhi 'permanent resident' is one who tries and does, in most cases, succeed in becoming 'impermanent' at least to the extent of getting out of Delhi for from one to three months each year during the hot spell and who looks upon an eight months' 'long leave' to the homeland every three or four years as necessary to his health and happiness.

"I started work and when I had twenty-eight signed up, I quit and longed for the glaciers of my Canadian homeland. I admit there were a dozen or more who might have been brought in and should have been. And, of course, there was the great supply of interesting and useful material of the Delhi-Simla variety which I passed by for reasons stated. Nevertheless, they were a cheery, pleasant group who gathered at Maiden's Hotel on April 6, 1929, for the organization meeting. R. T. H. Mackenzie, manager of the Burmah Shell Oil Company, Ltd., a most genial, charming Britisher, was elected president. I will ever be grateful to him for his sacrifice, for sacrifice it was to carry the youngster through the hot summer just commencing and during the first year.

"Even before I got the club under way, men began leaving town, and they continued to do so until finally the shocking news arrived of a luncheon-meeting, held at a temperature of 114° F. with only five members. Another followed a week or so later on a cooler day—it was only 108°, I believe,—and then there were ten present which was 100% of the mem-

bers in town. With departures for long leave, my membership of twenty-eight began to look more like fourteen, and I feared the baby would pass out altogether. I was frankly criticized by good friends as a cruel mama who had deserted her infant even before the arrival of the first tooth.

"And from all this I learned an important lesson. In America or Europe, a club started with twenty or thirty members loses few of these and it can grow from its organization date, steadily in strength and influence. In Asia, one has to double that number if there is going to be much left in six or eight months. Here where clubs are more or less isolated, I must put every club on as firm a basis as is possible, for they have much, very much, to contend with. We have a very capable commissioner in Rotarian F. E. James of Madras. His territory is too large, however, to enable him to give individual clubs much attention.

"I accordingly represented to the board the importance of my organizing whenever conditions made it possible with fifty or even more members in order that when the inevitable shrinkage came there would be still a respectable number to carry on. There are always uninformed critics looking on and an attendance of a dozen or so in a large city is discouraging to a degree that is dangerous. True there are new members to be taken in, but it is sometime before this gets under way, and against this there are many transfers and many retirements to the homeland for men remain here only for a certain number of years. This will explain the large membership that I brought into the clubs which followed.

"The Delhi club is today a successful organization with upwards of thirty members including several representative Indians, and it is on a sound and substantial basis. There still remains untouched the large field among those who might be termed the Delhi-Simla residents, evidence of the importance of some widening in our procedure so that conditions such as these may be cared for.

"Space prevents me from giving attention to the splendid Lahore club which came into existence in February, 1927 as the result of the work of J. F. Mitchell who was commissioner for India at that time. I was surprised and much pleased to find here so keen and enthusiastic a group of Rotarians, men second to none in their knowledge of classifications and

other club procedure. The Lahore club has done much useful work in the community and has over fifty members including a number of desirable Indians. I do not believe that Rotary possesses men with a greater interest in Rotary than W. J. Campbell and D. May Arrindell, the president and honorable secretary, respectively, at the time of my visit. It was such a delight to be in an atmosphere of Rotary enthusiasm once again. A special dinner meeting was given me at which, including guests, there were sixty-eight present among whom were high officials. A most successful event.

"Lahore is in northern India where the sturdy Mohammedans predominate. It is 300 miles from Delhi, its nearest Rotary neighbor and has a population of 300,000."

AMOTOR trip of 620 miles in the country adjacent to Delhi, as guests of a former Calgarian and a Delhi Rotarian, gave us an intimate glimpse into the populous outer circle of the great teeming heart of rural India, where there is a population of four hundred to the square mile. Statistics show that nearly three fourths of India's three hundred and twenty millions of people are engaged in the cultivation of the soil and its attendant occupations. It seems an overwhelming proportion until one considers the sea of hungry mouths to be filled.

A great, broad, straight highway leads out of Delhi cutting through the then parched summer fields of stubble, with monkeys playing in the trees overhead. Barefooted natives used the outer edges freely, walking between villages or to and from their fields, for threshing and winnowing were in full swing. Beside the roadway were many cleared spaces used as threshing floors. Covered with a deep bed of cut grain, six, eight, or ten bullocks abreast were driven upon it, round and round. When the threshing was finished, men and women came with their shallow winnowing baskets, in which they placed small quantities of the trodden grain and tossed it sharply up into the wind, the heavy grains falling back into the basket while the light chaff fell in a pile below. These piles are gone over so many times that one could safely say that not one grain escapes.

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cart to break the monotony. The great majority of these brown-skinned rural dwellers are a peace-loving people, desiring nothing more than to be left to carry on their work unhampered, but, unfortunately, political agitators go among them trying to create dissatisfaction.

During this motor trip, we visited the interesting pink city of Jaipur, the first city to be planned by its native ruler on the modern square-block system. It is located in Rajputana, a large state, barren and mountainous, to which the Rajputs or "Sons of Kings" when hard pressed, long years ago, retired and entrenched themselves within brick walls which can now be seen following the natural contours of hill and dale.

PERHAPS the most interesting because the most unusual, was an afternoon's side trip to Amber, the old and now deserted capital of Rajputana with its well-preserved palaces and great fort, high on the hillside. With monkeys scampering about and sacred peacocks mewing in the woods about us, we arrived at the elephant enclosure at the foot of the hill. A mahout astride the neck of a lordly beast awaited us and the elephant kneeled in obedience to a vicious jab from the cruel looking goad. We climbed by a sturdy ladder into the *howdah* and off we started. The gait, a jumbled north-south-east-and-west shamble, sent us off into peals of laughter not lessened by the amusing suggestions as to improvements, in motor-car terms, in the body parts of our ancient conveyance.

At times this monstrous animal per-versely rubbed the side of a low retaining-wall with half the party hanging over a precipice. High above us on a battlement silhouetted against the evening sky, a family of monkeys, the only residents, gruff old father and milder-faced mother with her wee baby clinging tightly to her, solemnly watched us as we started through a high gateway and so narrow that bets were made as to which side would be swept off in entering. We landed in the old courtyard where the couriers dismounted from their elephants and ascended a high majestic flight of stairs, through one of the loveliest of marble entrances to the old palaces, the top of which was flat to provide a terrace where moonlight festivals were held.

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